

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

CALEB BARNETT, <i>et al.</i> , Plaintiffs, vs. KWAME RAOUL, <i>et al.</i> , Defendants.	Case No. 3:23-cv-209-SPM ** designated Lead Case
DANE HARREL, <i>et al.</i> , Plaintiffs, vs. KWAME RAOUL, <i>et al.</i> , Defendants.	Case No. 3:23-cv-141-SPM
JEREMY W. LANGLEY, <i>et al.</i> , Plaintiffs, vs. BRENDAN KELLY, <i>et al.</i> , Defendants.	Case No. 3:23-cv-192-SPM
FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSEES OF ILLINOIS, <i>et al.</i> , Plaintiffs, vs. JAY ROBERT “JB” PRITZKER, <i>et al.</i> , Defendants.	Case No. 3:23-cv-215-SPM

REPORT AND DECLARATION OF MR. PHIL ANDREW

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REPORT AND DECLARATION OF PHIL ANDREW

I, Phil Andrew, declare as follows:

1. This report and declaration is based on my personal knowledge and experience, and if I am called as a witness, I could and would testify competently to the truth of the matters discussed in this declaration.

QUALIFICATIONS

2. All opinions contained herein are made pursuant to a reasonable degree of professional certainty. My curriculum vitae, which is attached as **Exhibit A**, documents my educational and professional experience in detail.

3. I am the Principal of PAX Group, LLC, a crisis and conflict management consultancy that supports leaders and organizations in navigating challenging circumstances and environments, including crisis planning and response, violence prevention, public safety, and investigations.

4. In my professional capacity, I am called to provide consultation to organizations and communities, often specifically regarding how to prevent and respond to mass shooting incidents.

5. From 2018-2022, I was the Director of Violence Prevention for the Archdiocese of Chicago. In that role, I was responsible for supporting crisis planning and response, violence prevention, and community partnerships for its large private school system of 180 schools and 300 Parishes, and I coordinated efforts to triage social service response services to violence-affected communities.

6. Before that, I was employed as a Special Agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for 21 years, from 1997 through 2018, in Kansas City, New York, and Chicago.

During my career with the FBI, I received the CIA Outstanding Service Award and numerous FBI Service, Achievement, and Merit awards.

7. As a Special Agent for the FBI, I was responsible for a broad range of investigations and assignments. Specifically, my work focused on crisis negotiation and violence prevention. I was certified as an FBI Crisis Negotiator and served on and led crisis response teams deployed to address domestic and international crises and train state, local, and federal law enforcement officers in crisis response, including mass shooting incidents.

8. I also served throughout the U.S. and overseas, providing expertise in violence prevention, counterterrorism, counterintelligence, crisis management, hostage negotiation, crimes against children, undercover work, behavioral analysis, and broad investigative experience. I have led complex investigations and was regularly deployed on domestic and international kidnappings and hostage-takings.

9. While in the FBI, I was trained on the FBI's arsenal of weapons, including the MP5, the AR-15, and the M1.

10. I have a J.D. from DePaul University College of Law and a B.A. in History from the University of Illinois.

11. I am an Adjunct Instructor of Negotiation, Business Intelligence, Leadership, and Ethics at DePaul University's Kellstadt Graduate School of Business and Department of Management & Entrepreneurship.

12. I am also an Adjunct Instructor of Crisis and Conflict Management and Policing with Compassion at Northwestern University Center for Public Safety.

13. I am an Advisory Board Member for the Chicago-Kent College of Law's Center for National Security and Human Rights Law.

14. I am a licensed attorney in the State of Illinois.

15. I am a licensed detective in the State of Illinois.

16. In the last ten years, I have published three opinion editorials: “Compassion in policing would help cops, communities” in the *Chicago Sun-Times* (with Ed Frauenheim),¹ “Stress-coping skills vital for police reform” in *Crain’s Chicago Business*,² and “How we can stop the next mass shooting” in the *Daily Herald*.³

17. In collaboration with colleagues at PAX Group, I also authored a March 24, 2023 “Review of the University of Arizona’s Safety and Security Environment,” available at https://www.arizona.edu/sites/default/files/2023-03/PAX_Group_Report.pdf.

18. In the past four years, I have served as an expert in *Viramontes v. County of Cook*, Case No. 21-cv-04595 (N.D. Ill.); *National Association for Gun Rights v. City of Highland Park, Illinois*, Case No. 1:22-cv-04774 (N.D. Ill.); *Guardian Arms v. Inslee*, 23-2-00377-13 (Grant Cty, Wash. Sup. Ct.); and *Hartford v. Ferguson*, 3:23-cv-05364-RJB (W.D. Wash.).

19. I have been retained by the Office of the Attorney General of Illinois to provide expert testimony in litigation challenging various aspects of Illinois Public Act 102-1116, also known as the Protect Illinois Communities Act. As of the date of this declaration, the scope of my engagement includes providing expert testimony in the following cases: *Harrel v. Raoul*, Case No. 23-cv-141-SPM (S.D. Ill.); *Langley v. Kelly*, Case No. 23-cv-192-SPM (S.D. Ill.); *Barnett v. Raoul*, Case No. 23-cv-209-SPM (S.D. Ill.); *Federal Firearms Licensees of Illinois v. Pritzker*, Case No. 23-cv-215-SPM (S.D. Ill.); *Herrera v. Raoul*, Case No. 23-cv-532 (N.D. Ill.); and *Keneally v. Raoul*, Case No. 23-cv-50039 (N.D. Ill.). I have reviewed the provisions of

¹ <https://chicago.suntimes.com/2022/5/3/23049317/compassion-in-policing-would-help-cops-communities>.

² <https://www.chicagobusiness.com/forum-ideas-police-reform/stress-coping-skills-vital-police-reform>.

³ <https://www.dailyherald.com/discuss/20220717/how-we-can-stop-the-next-mass-shooting>.

Public Act 102-1116 being challenged in this case. I am being compensated at a rate of \$450/hour for my work on this report and declaration, and \$450/hour for any travel or testimony in connection with this matter.

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS

20. Based on my experience, it was evident when the Protect Illinois Communities Act was created that assault weapons and large-capacity magazines, in their conception, design, capacity, and unlawful use, were having a highly disproportionate impact on public safety and presented a unique modern public safety threat.

21. It was also clear in January 2023 that limiting access to assault weapons⁴ and large-capacity magazines⁵ could help prevent criminals and other individuals who pose a risk to themselves or others from killing and injuring others and advance public safety without interfering with law-abiding citizens' ability to protect themselves.

DISCUSSION

22. As a public safety and crisis management professional, I support communities and organizations in assessing, preparing for, and managing safety. Many of the organizations and communities I serve are concerned about the prevention of and response to mass shootings.

23. Mass shootings are a relatively new phenomenon, and they have tragic effects on individuals, organizations, and communities, including law enforcement. Mass shootings create

⁴ I use the term "assault weapon" to encompass the weapons described in the definition of "assault weapons" in PA 102-1116. I most often think of an assault weapon as an AR-15 and similar style weapons that have rapid-fire capability, are capable of firing rounds at relatively high velocity, are lightweight and maneuverable, have low recoil, and have rifling that allows for high velocity and a relatively high degree of accuracy at long range.

⁵ I use the term "large-capacity magazine" to encompass an ammunition feeding device as described in PA 102-1116; that is, a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device that has a capacity of, or that can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition for long guns and more than 15 rounds of ammunition for handguns to be a large-capacity magazine.

public terror and have profound and long-lasting trauma and economic impacts on the affected communities, including to the point where just seeing someone carry an assault weapon in public can cause mass panic and fear in the community due to the exceptional risks that they pose.⁶

24. Mass shooting attacks are particularly terrifying because of the limited ability that organizations, communities, and law enforcement have to counter them when they are conducted with assault weapons and large-capacity magazines. While safety from gun violence has always been a challenge in the United States, the use of assault weapons and large-capacity magazines is a new and particularly dangerous problem because it is so difficult to mitigate. The use of assault weapons and large-capacity magazines dramatically and disproportionately increases killings and injuries in mass-casualty events.⁷

25. From a public safety perspective, once an attack begins with an assault weapon or firearms utilizing large capacity magazines, it is already a worst-case scenario. In attacks involving assault weapons, death and severe injury are not avoidable but largely a matter of luck and fate.

I. Assault Weapons And Large-Capacity Magazines Are Unusually Dangerous And Raise Uniquely Serious Public Safety Risks.

26. AR-15s are military-grade weapons designed to be used in war zones. In 1957, the Army was looking for a lightweight, high-velocity rifle that could operate in semi- and fully-automatic modes. Armalite's AR-15 was selected, and the Army was so impressed with the killing potential of the AR-15 that it shipped 1,000 rifles to Vietnam for the South Vietnamese

⁶ Richard Fausset, *A Heavily Armed Man Caused Panic at a Supermarket. But Did He Break the Law?*, *New York Times* (Jan. 5, 2023), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/01/02/us/atlanta-gun-laws.html>.

⁷ "The Militarization of the US Civilian Firearms Market," Violence Policy Center, June 2011, <http://www.vpc.org/studies/militarization.pdf>; Christopher S. Koper, Daniel J. Woods, and Jeffrey A. Roth, "An Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban: Impacts on Gun Markets and Gun Violence, 1994–2003," National Institute of Justice, US Department of Justice, June 2004.

troops and their American special-force trainers in 1961 to test during live combat in the Vietnam War.⁸

27. The United States military assessed the AR-15 on the battlefield during “a comprehensive field evaluation under combat conditions in Vietnam.” That evaluation is attached as **Exhibit B**.⁹ According to a declassified field test report, the Vietnamese Unit Commandeers and U.S. Advisors provided “extremely favorable” feedback on the AR-15,¹⁰ concluding that it was a more effective combat weapon than any other weapon considered during the field evaluation.¹¹

28. The details of the combat evaluation are harrowing, describing the killing potential of the AR-15 in graphic detail. For example, the report describes a mission during which a U.S. Ranger Platoon ambushed a Viet Cong Company. Five members of the Viet Cong Company were killed. All of them suffered catastrophic injuries from the AR-15. One sustained a “[b]ack wound, which caused the thoracic cavity to explode.”¹² Another sustained a “[s]tomach wound, which caused the abdominal cavity to explode.”¹³ A third sustained a “[b]uttock wound, which destroyed all tissue of both buttocks.”¹⁴ The fourth sustained a “[c]hest wound,” which “destroyed the thoracic cavity.”¹⁵ And the fifth sustained a “[h]eel wound,” whereby “the projectile entered the bottom of the right foot causing the leg to split from the foot to the hip.”¹⁶

⁸ Advanced Research Projects Agency, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Field Test Report, AR-15 Armalite Rifle, at 2 (July 31, 1962), available at <https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/AD0343778.pdf>.

⁹ *Id.* at 2.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 21.

¹¹ *Id.* at 4.

¹² *Id.* at 22.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.*

All of the deaths “were instantaneous except the buttock wound. He lived approximately five minutes.”¹⁷

29. The report describes another lethal mission in which another combatant was killed: “One round in the head – took it completely off. Another in the right arm, took it completely off, too. One round hit him in the right side, causing a hole about five inches in diameter. It cannot be determined which round killed the [individual] but it can be assumed that any one of the three would have caused death.”¹⁸

30. In another example, the report describes a firefight in which five combatants were killed, and the unique killing power of the AR-15 was on full display: “Five [individuals] were hit, all five with body wounds, and all five [were] killed. Four were probably killing wounds with any weapon listed, but the fifth was essentially a flesh wound. The AR-15 made it a fatal wound.”¹⁹

31. Yet another example describes the tremendous lethality of the weapon: “Two [individuals] were killed by AR-15 fire. ... One man was hit in the head; it looked like it exploded. A second man was hit in the chest; his back was one big hole.”²⁰

32. One evaluator concluded that the AR-15 was “ideal” for several reasons, including its durability, accuracy, rapid rate of fire, its lightweight nature, and its “[e]xcellent killing or stopping power.”²¹

33. The “phenomenal lethality” of the AR-15 described in the field report led the U.S. Army in December 1963²² to adopt the AR-15 – rebranding it the M16.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Id.* at 24.

²⁰ *Id.*

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

34. And it was the semi-automatic capabilities, not the automatic capabilities, that made it such a valuable weapon for deadly combat. The Army’s 2008 Field Manual for the M-16 stated that semi-automatic fire is the “most important firing technique during fast-moving, modern combat,” noting that “[i]t is surprising how devastatingly accurate rapid semi-automatic fire can be.”²³ Today, an AR-15 available for civilians to purchase is functionally identical to an M-16 in semi-automatic mode. In fact, an AR-15 in civilian hands can be even more lethal than the M16s issued to the military because of the near limitless accessories available for civilian AR-15s that increase the ammunition capacity (accessories that are not issued or used regularly in the U.S. military or by law enforcement).

35. Indeed, according to one of its designers, the AR-15 was engineered to generate “‘maximum wound effect.’”²⁴ The bullets it fires “travel nearly three times the speed of sound.”²⁵ “As the bullet strikes the body, the payload of kinetic energy rips open a cavity inside the flesh—essentially inert space—which collapses back on itself, destroying inelastic tissue, including nerves, blood vessels and vital organs. ‘It’s a perfect killing machine,’ says Dr. Pete Rhee, a leading trauma surgeon and retired captain with 24 years of active-duty service in the Navy.”²⁶ Dr. Rhee describes the unique killing potential of the AR-15 this way: “‘A handgun [wound] is simply a stabbing with a bullet. ... It goes in like a nail.’ With the high-velocity rounds of the AR-15, he adds, ‘it’s as if you shot somebody with a Coke can.’”²⁷

²³ U.S. Department of the Army, “Rifle Marksmanship M16-/M4-Series Weapon,” at p. 128 (Aug. 12, 2008), available at benning.army.mil/infantry/DoctrineSupplement/ATP3-21.8/PDFs/fm3_22x9.pdf.

²⁴ Tim Dickinson, “All-American Killer: How the AR-15 Became Mass Shooters’ Weapon of Choice,” *Rolling Stone* (Feb. 22, 2018), available at <https://www.rollingstone.com/politics/politics-features/all-american-killer-how-the-ar-15-became-mass-shooters-weapon-of-choice-107819/>.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

36. The military origin of the AR-15 is featured heavily in its marketing to the civilian public. In fact, when AR-15s were initially offered for sale to the U.S. civilian market, they were branded by firearms industry members as “assault weapons”²⁸ and have been increasingly marketed to civilian consumers as a tool for personal image enhancement requiring little training.²⁹ This is a direct appeal to those who wish to imitate the military and police, but without the training, command structure, safety, responsibility, or ethics.³⁰

37. Public safety and crisis management professionals have had to plan for potential attacks by concealed, protected, superior positioned attacker(s) utilizing assault weapons and high capacity magazines in supporting the safety of communities and organizations. Most estimates indicate assault weapons are a small fraction of the firearms in private possession in the United States, and yet assault weapons and high capacity magazines have had a disproportionately negative effect on public safety over the past 20 years.³¹

²⁸ In 1984, the firearms industry magazine *Guns & Ammo* advertised a book called “Assault Firearms,” which it said was “full of the hottest hardware available today.” Erica Goode, “Even Defining Firearms is Complicated,” *New York Times* (Jan. 17, 2013), available at

<https://www.nytimes.com/2013/01/17/us/even-defining-assault-weapons-is-complicated.html?smid=nytcore-ios-share> (“The popularly held idea that the term ‘assault weapon’ originated with antigun activists, media or politicians is wrong,” Mr. [Phillip] Peterson, [author of “Gun Digest Buyer’s Guide to Assault Weapons” (2008)] wrote. ‘The term was first adopted by the manufacturers, wholesalers, importers, and dealers in the American firearms industry to stimulate sales of certain firearms that did not have an appearance that was familiar to many firearm owners. The manufacturers and gun writers of the day needed a catchy name to identify this new type of gun.’”).

²⁹ Ryan Busse, *Gun Fight* 2021 Hachette Book Group pages 179-187, 200-201, 277; Ryan Busse, “The Gun Industry Created a New Consumer. Now It’s Killing Us,” *The Atlantic* (July 25, 2022), available at <https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2022/07/firearms-industry-marketing-mass-shooter/670621/>.

³⁰ *Id. See, e.g.*, Alia Shoaib, “A powerful rifle derived from US Army weaponry is going on sale to civilians amid ongoing gun control debates, report says,” *Business Insider* (July 27, 2022), available at https://www.businessinsider.com/gun-sold-to-civilians-sig-sauer-mcx-spear-2022-7?utm_medium=social&utm_source=facebook.com&utm_campaign=sf-insider-news&fbclid=IwAR3eRzoL8aizs-qRM3Ss9tJ1QJkEmd4mD-jjJCMZnqyEUBiSh7RkEA8wi30.

³¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5993698/>

38. Additionally, domestic terrorists, extremists and private militias with hate-related ideologies are often attracted to and encouraged to acquire assault weapons based on assault weapons' unique characteristics of easy of operation, high-capacity magazine, lethality at greater distances,³² further undermining public safety and national security.³³ For example, on August 12, 2017, several private militia groups—many dressed in camouflage fatigues, tactical vests, helmets, and combat boots, and most bearing assault rifles—arrived in Charlottesville, Virginia for the Unite the Right rally.³⁴ Similarly, the Oath Keepers brought a cache of weapons, including numerous AR-15s, to a hotel outside of Washington, D.C. in anticipation of January 6, 2021.³⁵

39. Many of the perpetrators of targeted violence seek to arm themselves with assault weapons because of the package of characteristics that assault weapons offer. They are easy to use with limited professionally supervised training, accept large-capacity magazines, are effective at a distance, have little recoil, are light and maneuverable, shoot bullets at a high

³² Institute for Constitutional Advocacy and Protection, “Prohibiting Private Armies at Public Rallies (3d ed. Sept. 2020), available at <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/icap/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2018/04/Prohibiting-Private-Armies-at-Public-Rallies.pdf>.

³³ In 2017 former Director of the National Counterterrorism Center, Nicholas Rasmussen, warned, “We find ourselves in a more dangerous situation because our population of violent extremists has no difficulty gaining access to weapons that are quite lethal.” Greg Miller, “Senior counterterrorism official expresses concern about access in U.S. to lethal weaponry,” *Washington Post* (Dec. 22, 2017), available at https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/senior-counterterrorism-official-expresses-concern-about-access-in-us-to-lethal-weaponry/2017/12/21/dad95cce-e664-11e7-833f-155031558ff4_story.html. And in 2021, FBI Director Christopher Wray, testified that racially motivated violent extremism was “the biggest chunk of our domestic terrorism portfolio” overall, with “militia violent extremists” trending. “FBI Director Christopher Wray Testifies on January 6 Capitol Attack,” CSPAN, 1 March 2021, <https://www.c-span.org/video/?509033-1/fbi-director-christopher-wray-testifies-january-6-capitol-attack&live&vod&start=6941>.

³⁴ Institute for Constitutional Advocacy and Protection, “Prohibiting Private Armies at Public Rallies (3d ed. Sept. 2020), available at <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/icap/wp-content/uploads/sites/32/2018/04/Prohibiting-Private-Armies-at-Public-Rallies.pdf>.

³⁵ Lindsay Whitehurst, “Witness Details Oath Keepers’ Cache of Weapons in Virginia Hotel Room on Jan. 6,” *NBC Philadelphia* (Oct. 13, 2022), available at <https://www.nbcphiladelphia.com/news/national-international/oath-keepers-jury-told-of-massive-weapons-cache-on-jan-6/3390250/>.

velocity, and are marketed as military police-style weapons: they seek to look cool, intimidate, and embrace the appeal of being a military or police “wanna-be.”³⁶ For example, this advertisement for an assault weapon manufactured by Daniel Defense encourages buyers to “use what they use,” meaning military personnel:



³⁶ Attackers who espoused white-supremacist beliefs, like the man charged with killing 11 people at the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh in 2018 and another accused of killing more than 20 people at a Walmart in El Paso in 2019, used assault weapons. *See* Richard A. Oppel Jr., “Synagogue Suspect’s Guns Were All Purchased Legally, Inquiry Finds,” *New York Times* (Oct. 30, 2018), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/30/us/ar15-gun-pittsburgh-shooting.html> (noting the shooter used firearms including a Colt AR-15, which is prohibited by the Public Act); Jolie McCullough, “El Paso shooting suspect said he ordered his AK-47 and ammo from overseas,” *Texas Tribune* (Aug. 28, 2019), available at <https://www.texastribune.org/2019/08/28/el-paso-shooting-gun-romania/> (noting the shooter used an AK-47, which is prohibited by the Public Act).

Daniel Defense made one of the guns used by the shooter at Robb Elementary in Uvalde, Texas.³⁷

40. Similarly, Bushmaster’s “man card” slogan first appeared in *Maxim* magazine in 2012. In addition to the association of the assault rifle with masculine identity, the advertisement exhorts that “[i]f it’s good enough for a professional, it’s good enough for you”, indicating that Bushmaster advertises its rifles as explicitly military weapons. A rifle sold by the company (Bushmaster XM-15) was used in the Buffalo massacre in May of 2022.³⁸

41. Large-capacity magazines, which increase the number of rounds a shooter is able to fire before having to reload, only increase the lethality of such weapons. The use of assault weapons is increasingly common in mass shootings in the United States³⁹ and represents a significantly increased public safety threat and a decreased ability to effectively stop and respond to attacks with assault weapons without significant casualties and injuries.

II. Assault Weapon Attacks Created An Immitigable Public Safety Threat To Public Venues, Schools, And Law Enforcement.

42. It was clear when the Protect Illinois Communities Act was enacted that assault weapons presented an immitigable public safety threat for organizations, communities, and law enforcement.⁴⁰ Perpetrators of mass shooting attacks with assault weapons do not need a high

³⁷ See Amir Vera and Tom Foreman, “The maker of a gun used in the Texas shooting has a history of controversial weapons ads,” CNN.com (May 30, 2022) available at www.cnn.com/2022/05/30/us/daniel-defense-uvalde-gun-maker-ads/index.html;

<https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.txwd.1190455/gov.uscourts.txwd.1190455.1.0.pdf>
³⁸ See, e.g., Complaint, *United States v. Payton Gendron*, Case No. 22-mj-124 (W.D.N.Y.) (June 15, 2022) available at www.justice.gov/opa/pr/accused-tops-shooter-charged-federal-hate-crimes-and-using-firearm-commit-murder; “Gun Sellers’ Message to Americans: Man Up”, *New York Times* (June 18, 2022), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/18/us/firearm-gun-sales.html>.

³⁹ See, e.g., Gunfire on School Grounds Sees Sharp Increase: Number of shootings at k-12 schools and their victims in the U.S. (1980-2022), <https://www.newsweek.com/us-gun-problem-explain-5-graphs-shootings-1714250#slideshow/2054831>.

⁴⁰ The design features of assault weapons create the ability to quickly lay down a high volume of fire, making semiautomatic assault weapons a particularly dangerous addition to the civilian gun market. This

level of firearm proficiency, professional training, or practice to inflict mass death and injury at close and longer ranges because they are able to fire rapidly with high-capacity magazines and remain accurate at ranges well beyond 100 yards with little skill development. The range of these weapons thus increases the perimeter that responders must secure and the area in which potential victims are at risk. For officers that are preparing for an event, that may mean having a multi-block radius cordoned off with security. And if a mass shooting happens, that means having a large radius that officers need to secure.

43. An assault weapon, in effect, transforms terrorists, criminals, deranged people, or disconnected teens with poor coping skills and intent to kill into killing machines. Very little preparation, training, or skill acquisition under qualified instruction is required. This significantly limits pre-incident intervention opportunities that could happen during a training and preparation phase of an attack. For example, the Robb Elementary School shooting perpetrator in Uvalde, Texas reportedly bought two AR-15 weapons less than a week before he committed a mass shooting.⁴¹ Without any training, and after owning the weapon only one week, he fatally shot 19 students and 2 teachers, and wounded 17 others.

44. Though all mass violence is devastating to communities and first responders, mass shooting attacks with assault weapons are particularly physically and emotionally

is why assault weapons are favored by terrorists, mass killers, and violent criminals, and they distinguish such weapons from true hunting and target guns. Deliberate, aimed fire from the shoulder may be more accurate than the spray-firing for which assault weapons were designed. But mass murderers and other violent criminals drawn to assault weapons are not after marksmanship medals. They want to kill or maim as many people as possible in as short a time as possible—the exact job for which the semiautomatic assault weapon was designed. See “Key Points About Assault Weapons,” Violence Policy Center, <https://vpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Assault-weapon-primer-2017-VPC.pdf>; Greg Myre, “A Brief History of the AR-15,” NPR (Feb. 28, 2018), available at <https://www.npr.org/2018/02/28/588861820/a-brief-history-of-the-ar-15>.

⁴¹ Reese Oxner, “Uvalde gunman legally bought AR rifles days before shooting, law enforcement says,” *Texas Tribune* (May 25, 2022), available at <https://www.texastribune.org/2022/05/25/uvalde-shooter-bought-gun-legally/>.

traumatic.⁴² Victims shot in an assault weapon attack are often killed and, if they survive, typically suffer serious and frequently complex wounds that require surgical intervention, long recovery periods, and difficult-to-manage rehabilitative care.

45. In addition, mass shootings often cause long-lasting traumatic impacts on survivors within a larger vicinity.⁴³ The trauma is frequently amplified for children who witness or are wounded in mass shootings, impacting children's mental health, education, and potential earnings in the future.⁴⁴

46. Mass shootings also can have tremendous negative economic effects on communities affected by them, including lower levels of the targeted communities' employment and earnings, decreased housing prices, and decreased consumer confidence.⁴⁵

47. In response to increased mass shootings at schools, workplaces, and public venues, mitigating the threat of an active shooter incident is the top priority for law enforcement and crisis planning and response professionals. The general public and particularly large public venue events, schools, and workplaces are at greater risk today due to the limits of reasonable and practical law enforcement and crisis planning efforts to mitigate the threat of an individual or group using assault weapons to attack.

⁴² Emma Bowman & Ayana Archie, "This is how handguns and assault weapons affect the human body," NPR (June 6, 2022), available at <https://www.npr.org/2022/06/06/1103177032/gun-violence-mass-shootings-assault-weapons-victims>.

⁴³ Heather Littleton, Mandy Kumpula, & Holly Orcutt, "Posttraumatic symptoms following a campus shooting: The role of psychosocial resource loss," *Violence Vict.* 26(4), 461–76 (2011), available at <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3896233/>.

⁴⁴ Maya Rossin-Slater, *Surviving a school shooting: Impacts on the mental health, education, and earnings of American youth*, Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research (June 2022), <https://siepr.stanford.edu/publications/health/surviving-school-shooting-impacts-mental-health-education-and-earnings-american>

⁴⁵ Abel Brodeur & Hasin Yousaf, "The Economics of Mass Shootings," IZA Institute of Labor Economics (Oct. 2019), available at <https://docs.iza.org/dp12728.pdf>.

48. The threat of assault weapons attacks now requires significant security preparations and resources for large public and private venue management and law enforcement including, significant pre-event planning, clearing and securing of large areas and rooftops, constant monitoring by drones and video cameras during events, prepositioned command centers, pre-event drills and constant intelligence gathering, barricading of roadways with large industrial trucks, as well as a constant law enforcement presence. These sorts of precautions are warranted but not reasonably available for all vulnerable sites and events that have proven vulnerable to planned mass shooter attacks.

49. Based on my experience, these situations require large-scale planning and staged first-responder resources, contingency plans, extended crisis-site perimeters, immediate presence of tactically trained SWAT teams with special weapons and ceramic and metal-plated body armor gear, tactical shields, and armored vehicles. These elements and tactics take time to deploy and significant resources few departments can provide on their own. Consequently, these sorts of counter measures may be employed for venues and events having the resources to do so, for example, large concerts, professional sporting events, and political events involving heads of state. But mass shooters often target much lower profile gatherings such as local schools, movie theaters, neighborhood churches, and grocery stores. There is no practical way to make these sorts of sites safe from a shooter with an assault weapon.

50. Not only do most municipal police departments lack the financial and human resources to employ these protective event management functions, there are limits, arising from privacy concerns and other considerations, to the type of pre-event and real-time surveillance that police can undertake. Despite law enforcement's increased vigilance, training, and communication in responding to active shoot attacks, officers and departments cannot overcome the initial chaos and confusion that results from attacks. Complete coordination in response is not

possible in ex-ante incidents because each police department has its own town to protect, protocols, tactics, training, communications equipment, and culture.

51. In addition, these kinds of emergency-response plans rely heavily on an officer's mindset to run at gunfire after it has begun, placing law enforcement officers and others at greater risk during attacks with assault weapons than during attacks without assault weapons. While we ask officers to put themselves in harm's way day in and day out, these plans ask officers to run into active situations without adequate protection from assault weapons. Most standard-issue ballistic vests are not rifle-rated and therefore do not protect the body against bullets fired by assault rifles. Officers can, in theory, add ceramic or metal plates to their vests, or don body armor, to better protect themselves, but that extra gear takes time to put on and then limits the movement of the responding officers, which creates its own safety risks. And even then, many assault weapons are able to fire rounds that pierce even ceramic and metal-plated vests and body armor. These issues contributed to the delayed response at Robb Elementary in Uvalde, Texas, where local police waited for appropriate armor and tactical units to confront the shooter armed with an AR-15.

52. For civilians, the widely endorsed active shooter "run, hide, and fight"⁴⁶ response has limitations based on the crisis environment, the mindset of situational leaders, the age and capacity of those participating, and the attackers' preparation, surprise, and position, and it still results in death and injury even with training and practice. The limitations are amplified when officers and civilians are being actively shot at. Victims can "freeze" when confronted with gun violence and fail to properly execute any of the instructions they have been given in the event of

⁴⁶ U.S. Department of Justice, FBI, "Active Shooter Safety Resources," <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/safety-resources/active-shooter-safety-resources>; see also, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, How to Respond When an Active Shooter is in Your Vicinity," https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/active_shooter_poster.pdf.

an emergency. They may also become disoriented, confused, and panicked rendering their counter-measures ineffective. Their hiding spots may be easily visible. They may run toward, instead of away from, the shooter or run along pathways making them easy targets. Their attempts to fight and overpower the shooter are extremely unlikely to be successful. Analysis has revealed that bystanders stop some attackers, more often with physical force than with a gun.⁴⁷ Assault weapons and large-capacity magazines allow shooters to shoot uninterrupted for longer periods, and get more shots off with fewer reloads, thus amplifying the problem.

53. In my experience, all crises are dynamic, chaotic, stressful, and confusing, even with preparation and training. Mistakes will happen. The impact of mistakes in assault weapon-involved shooting attacks is made worse by the increased capacity, power, and range of assault weapons. When a firearm is used in conjunction with large-capacity magazines, attacks are made worse by increasing the amount of ammunition that can be sprayed before an attacker can be stopped.

III. Assault Weapons and Large-Capacity Magazines Pose An Especially Significant Risk To Law Enforcement And Complicate Law Enforcement Responses To Public Shootings.

54. Assault weapons pose a disproportionate risk to law enforcement. One out of five law enforcement officers slain in the line of duty in 2016 and 2017 (the most recent years for which information was available when the Protect Illinois Communities Act was passed) were killed with an assault weapon. In 2016 and 2017, 109 U.S. law enforcement officers were slain in

⁴⁷ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/interactive/mass-shootings/where-in-us-america/>.

the line of duty. Of these, 25 (23 percent) were killed with an assault weapon. In six of these 25 deaths, a bullet penetrated the officer's body armor.⁴⁸

55. Law enforcement response, armed security, and concerned citizen response have proven to be slow for the few minutes that assault weapon attacks transpire and have low effectiveness in preventing death and injury in confrontations involving assault weapons. FBI long-trend reports from 2000-2019 determined that 119 of 345 active shooters incidents ended with the attacker committing suicide, 119 were apprehended by police after shooting people and law enforcement, 67 were killed by law enforcement after people and law enforcement were shot, and five perpetrators escaped. In only four cases did citizens kill the shooters, again after others were shot.⁴⁹ Attacks with assault weapons frequently result in death and injury even with on-duty and off-duty law enforcement, armed security, and lawfully armed citizens present or in immediate vicinity or response.⁵⁰

56. Traditional law enforcement tactics are proving inadequate to mitigate the threat posed by assault weapons in criminal hands and even in the hands of people not previously convicted of violent crimes. Law enforcement serving court-authorized warrants have been ambushed with assault weapons. In 2021, two FBI Agents were killed, and three others were

⁴⁸ K. Rand et al., "Cop Killers: Assault Weapon Attacks on America's Police," U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (1995), available at <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/cop-killers-assault-weapon-attacks-americas-police>. Information for the VPC analysis was obtained from the FBI under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) along with data published by the FBI's Law Enforcement Officers Killed & Assaulted Program for 2016 and 2017. Source: Unpublished FBI data, Law Enforcement Officers Feloniously Killed in the Line of Duty During 2016 and 2017, Type of Weapon, the most recent years for which information is available, excludes Puerto Rico; Bullets from assault rifles penetrated officers' protective body armor in incidents in California, Texas, Missouri, and New York, FBI 2016 and 2017 Law Enforcement Officers Killed & Assaulted reports.

⁴⁹ U.S. Department of Justice, FBI, Active Shooter Incidents, 20-Year Review 2000-2019, available at <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-shooter-incidents-20-year-review-2000-2019-060121.pdf/view>.

⁵⁰ See, e.g., Larry Buchanan and Lauren Leatherby, "Who Stops a 'Bad Guy With a Gun?'," *New York Times* (June 22, 2022), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/06/22/us/shootings-police-response-uvalde-buffalo.html>.

injured, when fired on through a doorway by a subject with an assault weapon. The attack ended with a SWAT truck ramming the subject's dwelling and driving into staircase railings to counter the firepower of the assault weapon.⁵¹ This individual did not have a prior violent criminal record, but assault weapons put civilians on an equal, and sometimes greater, footing with law enforcement. So the law enforcement response to assault-weapon-involved attacks must escalate, requiring highly aggressive officer responses, including specialized weapons, the surging of personnel, increased perimeters, and the mindset to undertake the force of violent action. These incidents increasingly require tactics such as charging structures with armored vehicles, the use of explosives, robots, and drones with explosives. Such a response takes more time, resources, and coordination, but in active-shooter situations, officers have very little time to respond.

57. Law enforcement and other persons attempting to defend themselves or others from assault-weapon-involved attacks require significant skills, training, practice, and coordinated movement and action to defend against and eliminate the active threat of a shooter, particularly if the perpetrator is well-positioned behind protective cover, preventing a direct line of fire from defenders. Assault weapons, even in completely untrained hands, can easily kill a large number of people with little or no preparation. The so-called "good guy with a gun" requires significant training and expertise to effectively confront an attacker and still rarely has the opportunity to respond under the surprise circumstances. For example, in the Highland Park, Illinois shooting in 2022, the perpetrator used an assault weapon and large-capacity magazines

⁵¹ Patricia Mazzei et al., "2 F.B.I. Agents Killed in Shooting in Florida," *New York Times* (Feb. 2, 2021); available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/02/02/us/fbi-shooting-sunrise-florida.html>.

to shoot more than 80 rounds in a matter of minutes and escape before law enforcement or anyone else on the scene was able to locate him.⁵²

58. Indeed, the armed citizen narrative promoted by the firearms industry is inaccurate in the face of an AR-15, as illustrated by the fact that the perpetrator of the 2017 Las Vegas Concert attack was able to shoot for ten minutes uninterrupted even though 200 law enforcement officers were in the immediate vicinity.⁵³ As the 2017 Las Vegas concert attack demonstrates, a well-placed attacker with an assault weapon is devastatingly effective and decreases the opportunity for effective law enforcement response. Such scenarios limit escape and protective cover for civilians and law enforcement, and require extraordinary law enforcement response measures, including training, equipment, additional personnel, an aggressive mindset, and luck.

59. Based on my experience, law enforcement officers are increasingly aware of the higher rate of deaths and injuries of officers due to assault weapons, which contributes to increased stress and, in turn, undermines officer mental health, recruitment, retention, performance, and general well-being of officers. Many are aware that assault weapons are being used to target and kill law enforcement.⁵⁴ Law enforcement officers are also increasingly aware of the fact that not all body armor provides adequate protection in a shoot-out.⁵⁵ The soft body armor most commonly worn by American law enforcement, Level IIA, Level II, and Level IIIA, are no match for .223 and 5.56 rounds, which are the rounds most often used in an AR-15 style

⁵² Associated Press, “The Highland Park shooting suspect is indicted on 117 charges,” NPR (July 28, 2022), available at <https://www.npr.org/2022/07/28/1114207587/the-highland-park-shooting-suspect-is-indicted-on-117-charges>.

⁵³ <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/02/us/las-vegas-shooting.html>.

⁵⁴ “Dallas Police Shooting: 6 Things to Know Now,” *The Trace* (July 8, 2016), available at <https://www.thetrace.org/2016/07/dallas-police-shooting-5-things-to-know-now/>.

⁵⁵ For example, firearms that fire .223 or 7.62 caliber rounds can defeat traditional patrol Level II body armor. The gun industry produces AK and AR pistols that do the same thing.

weapon.⁵⁶ When law enforcement officers fear they are out-gunned by active shooters who may or may not have assault weapons, they are less likely to respond to the incident decisively and their response may be delayed or otherwise suboptimal, as it was in the tragic case of the Robb Elementary School shooting in Uvalde, Texas.⁵⁷ .50 Caliber rifles also create a unique threat to law enforcement and public and transportation safety due to range and power.⁵⁸

IV. Bans On Assault Weapons Have Not Interfered With Responsible, Law-Abiding Citizens' Ability To Defend Themselves.

60. Based on my experience as a federal agent and public safety professional, the Protect Illinois Communities Act does not interfere with law-abiding citizens' ability to defend themselves.

61. Despite firearm industry marketing, there are other more suitable firearm choices for personal defense in the most likely but still rare circumstances when armed self-defense is justified. Though specific data is lacking, in my experience, most confrontations involving gunfire are at close range. In fact, most law enforcement agencies design their firearm training qualification course shooting protocols to emphasize close-quarter shootings between the range of 3-10 yards. The FBI Firearm Qualification course of fire only requires 20 of 50 rounds to be fired from over 7 yards from the target. Similarly, Illinois' Concealed Carry Weapon qualification course requires 30 rounds to be fired at shooting intervals of 10 rounds at the 5-yard

⁵⁶ "Why today's threats require new body armor: Protection from rifle fire now a critical need," Police1 (Sept. 7, 2018) available at <https://www.police1.com/police-products/body-armor/articles/why-todays-threats-require-new-body-armor-5i2QLqPH3R2Mrreu/>; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, "Ballistic Protective Devices for Law Enforcement – An Historical and Contemporary View," *The Police Chief*, 44:10 (October 1977), <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/ballistic-protective-devices-law-enforcement-historical-and>; <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/247281.pdf>.

⁵⁷ Timothy Bella, "Police slow to engage with gunman because 'they could've been shot,' official says," *Washington Post* (May 27, 2022), available at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/nation/2022/05/27/uvalde-shooting-police-gunman-shot-olivarez/>.

⁵⁸ <https://vpc.org/regulating-the-gun-industry/criminal-use-of-50-caliber/>

line, 10 at the 7-yard line, and 10 at the 10-yard line, recognizing that most armed defense takes place within 3-7 yards.⁵⁹

62. As with on-scene and immediately responding law enforcement, legally armed civilians and private security have had limited impact in stopping assault weapon attacks—regardless of the weapon they have to defend themselves. Armed citizens are taken by surprise, outgunned, and outmaneuvered by an attacker already killing and injuring others, and are rarely able to effectively defend against an active attack.

63. Firearms can be an effective (though not necessary) tool for self-defense, both for law enforcement and civilian use. But effective self-defense relies more heavily on factors related to understanding the law and environment, situational awareness, perception, discipline, training, state of mind, knowledge, skills, practice with a particular firearm, personal vigilance, time, access, cover and concealment opportunity, size, building material and location of a dwelling or structure, understanding implications of over-penetration risk, bystanders' location and skills, and luck, rather than access to an assault weapon or large-capacity magazine. As a public safety expert, and based on my experience with firearms, I believe that if a person chooses to use a firearm for self-defense, the most suitable firearms for the most likely legal and responsible self-defense scenarios are shotguns and 9 mm pistols. This is because self-defense scenarios overwhelmingly arise in close quarters situations (less than ten yards) and often where innocent bystanders are present. An AR- or AK-style assault weapon or a .50 caliber rifle may be suitable for engaging an emplaced enemy at range, but it is not warranted or practical in close quarters, in public or in ordinary workplaces, and are rarely used in actual, legal self-defense.

⁵⁹ Illinois State Police, Concealed Carry Frequent Questions, available at <https://www.ispfsb.com/Public/AboutTheAct.aspx>

This view is widely shared among experts in my field. Firearms that can be used (and have been used) for self-defense in those settings remain legal under the Illinois law.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on April 30, 2024 at Kenilworth, Illinois.

/s/ Phil Andrew

Exhibit A



Phil Andrew

Leader in Crisis Management, Public Safety, Violence Prevention & Negotiation

Experience

PAX Group, LLC - Principal

2018 – Present

Over 30 years of professional expertise in building teams, strategies, and cultures that navigate complex and dynamic relationships, projects, and environments. Providing consulting, training and development, investigation management, facilitation, and subject matter expertise in crisis and conflict management, public safety, violence prevention, and high-trust team and relationship development and resilience. Regular media contributor and keynote presenter.

Northwestern University Center for Public Safety - Adjunct Instructor

2022 - Present

Adjunct Instructor - Northwestern University Executive Education - Center for Public Safety. Navigating crisis and conflict in law enforcement; Policing with Compassion: strengthening trust, well-being, performance and resilience in officers, agencies, and community relationships. Crisis negotiation and critical incident response.

DePaul University - Adjunct Instructor

2015 - Present

Instruction graduate level MBA Negotiation, Business Intelligence, Leadership and Ethics courses at DePaul University's Department of Management & Entrepreneurship.

Archdiocese of Chicago - Director of Violence Prevention

2018 – 2020

Led one of the largest Archdioceses and private school systems in the nation's violence prevention mission and safety initiatives. Responsible for all aspects of safety, programs, and collaborative partnerships across the spectrum of social services addressing all aspects of violence prevention and agency response. Provided counsel to the Archbishop on matters related to safety and violence. Led a coalition of inter-religious communities in advocacy and awareness for violence prevention.

Federal Bureau of Investigation - Special Agent

1997 - 2018: Chicago, Illinois; New York, New York; Topeka, Kansas

FBI Chicago Division, 2011 – 2018

Focus areas: Intelligence, Public Corruption, Gun Violence, Financial Fraud, Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence and Crisis Management, Behavior Analysis, and Covert Operations. Key roles and responsibilities include:

Human Intelligence Branch

Responsible for identifying and creatively fulfilling intelligence requirements through liaison and overt and covert techniques. Function as an internal consultant managing special projects, establishing best practices, and developing and maintaining strategic relationships. Train and mentor team members and manage complex investigations.

Crisis Negotiation Team Leader

Provide day-to-day leadership and management of hostage negotiations.

Education

DePaul University

College of Law

1995 - J.D.

University of Illinois

1990 - B.A. History & Political Science

Subject Matter Expert

- Violence Prevention and Safety
- Crisis Planning, Response, and Communication
- Gun Violence, Workplace Violence, School Violence, Community Violence
- Law Enforcement, FBI, Crime, Police Reform, School Resource Officers, Police Abuse, Complex Investigation, Government Fraud
- Counterterrorism, Counterintelligence, National Security
- International, Corporate and Political Espionage
- Spying Insider Threats
- Threat Analysis, social media Threat and Violence, Stalking, Behavior Analysis
- Hostage Taking & International Kidnapping
- Business Negotiation and Crisis Communication
- Background Checks, Travel and Personal Safety, Corporate Security

Joint Terrorism Task Force

Managed and directed FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force Investigations. Led, trained, and mentored a team of special agents, TFOs, and analysts in criminal and national security investigations, resulting in critical intelligence, disruptions, and arrests.

Adjunct Instructor and Presenter

Designed and presented training and instruction in negotiation, crisis negotiation, management, terrorism, interviewing, interrogation, major case management, and violent and sex crime investigations for the FBI Academy and numerous other law enforcement organizations.

FBI New York Office, 2003 – 2011

Focus areas: National Security, Crisis Management, and Rapid Deployment Team. Key roles and responsibilities include:

Covert Operations and Project Manager

Managed and directed FBI covert operations. Functioned as an internal consultant providing subject matter and operational expertise in national security cases. Coordinated with U.S. Intelligence community stakeholders, including CIA, DHS, Commerce, and DOS. Selected, led, and mentored a team of special agents and analysts for customized operations, providing critical and actionable information for the intelligence community and policymakers. Consistently recognized and awarded for creative and substantive contributions and best practices.

Crisis Negotiation Team Coordinator

Trained hundreds of LEOs nationwide and internationally. Day-to-day leadership and management of an enhanced team of hostage negotiators, developed SOPs, and served as a primary negotiator in numerous international kidnappings.

Instructor and Presenter

Designed and presented training for the FBI Academy, John Jay College, New York City Police Department, West African Police, and numerous other international law enforcement organizations in crisis negotiation and trained hundreds of local and state law enforcement officers in crisis response, critical incident management, active listening, and negotiation. Keynote speaker at numerous national and international Crisis and Hostage Negotiator Conferences.

FBI Kansas City Division, Topeka Resident Agency, 1997 – 2003

Roles and responsibilities included:

Case Agent

Conducted investigations of federal crimes, counterterrorism, and counterintelligence. Led a broad range of successful investigations from initial response to conviction, including evidence collection, lead coverage, interviews, and interrogations. Developed exceptional liaison relationships with multiple agencies fostering a cohesive team approach to investigations. Specific expertise in bank robberies, economic espionage, computer intrusions, and violent crimes, including child abductions and drug and gun crimes.

Relief Supervisor

Mentored and trained new agents and established effective liaison with mission partners. Responsible for all aspects of the squad's operational activity, including briefing senior management, approving investigative reports, fulfilling procedural and legal requirements, and internal and external communication.

Service & Leadership

Schranner Negotiation

Institute, Zurich, Switzerland

– Expert 2022 - Present

Center for National Security
& Human Rights Law
Chicago-Kent College of Law,
Illinois Institute of
Technology Chicago-Kent
College of Law, Illinois
Institute of Technology -
Advisory Director.
2022 - Present

Ouilmette Foundation for
the Parks - Board Member
2015 - 2019

Illinois Governor JB Pritzker
– Public Safety Transition
Committee
2019

City of Chicago Violence
Reduction Working Group
2018-2020

Chicago Mayor Lori Lightfoot
– Public Safety Transition
Committee
2019

Headquarters Counseling,
Lawrence, KS - Board Vice
President
2000-2003

Center for Conflict
Resolution, Chicago, Illinois
-Mediator

Program Development and Case Management

Received FBI Merit Awards for the proactive development and management of a complex multi-agency undercover investigation requiring extensive coordination with Division heads and the FBI, CIA, and DHS representatives. The program was recognized as a national model of successful interagency cooperation.

Joint Terrorism Task Force (Topeka, KS)

Responsible for developing and directing regional JTTF. Selected, managed, and trained task force officers in terrorism and national security investigations. Established and maintained extensive liaison with local, state, and federal law enforcement and intelligence counterparts. Interfaced effectively with a wide network of corporate, community, and religious leaders - developing a comprehensive knowledge base and threat matrix analysis.

Assistant Legal Attaché, FBI Legat (Cairo, Egypt)

Responsible for developing and directing regional JTTF. Selected, managed, and supported high-priority criminal and major terrorism investigations, briefed senior Egyptian law enforcement and U.S. Embassy personnel on fast-developing investigations, and coordinated investigative efforts with foreign law enforcement and FBIHQ.

Supervisory Special Agent

National Infrastructure Protection Center, FBIHQ. Coordinated the investigation of and developed comprehensive guidelines for national and international computer intrusion investigations. Prepared briefs for the FBI Director on major Cyber case developments. Presented to DOJ a complex computer fraud and Economic Espionage Act case for prosecution.

Chicago Housing Authority – Assistant General Counsel

1995-1997

Litigation and Counsel

Served as general and litigation counsel for one of the largest public housing entities in the country. Provided counsel in commercial and real estate transactions. Drafted and executed contracts and corporate filings. Represented the CHA in numerous tort and eviction cases. Managed high-volume caseload and tried bench and jury trials. Researched, drafted, and argued motions before the court. Conducted numerous arbitrations, mediations, and depositions.

Program Development

Developed and implemented an innovative training program for CHA police and housing development managers to implement standardized procedures in violence reduction strategies and for-cause eviction processes for drug, weapons, and violence cases.

One Aim (formerly Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence, Inc.) - Executive Director

1992-1995

Executive Management

Responsible for overall leadership and management of the nonprofit. Reported to and advised the Board of Directors. Developed and directed all programs, fundraising, budget, public relations, and strategic planning and managed staff and volunteers.

Oversaw expansion of public education programs, with funding, publicity and membership increased by a factor of 10. Successfully presented dozens of funding proposals to corporate and community foundations, including the Joyce Foundation and The Chicago Community Trust.

Service & Leadership (Continued)

Illinois Council Against Handgun Violence - Board Chairperson
1995 - 1997

Chicago Bar Association - Criminal Law and Legislation Committees
1996-1997

Loyola Academy, Wilmette, Illinois - Case Statement Committee
1993

Illinois Firearm Transfer Identification - Governor's Blue-Ribbon Committee
1992 - 1994

Honors

Heart of Charity Award
Catholic Charities

U.S. House of Representatives Award for Outstanding Courage & Heroism

Illinois State Bar Association Service Award

Numerous FBI Service, Achievement, and Merit Awards & CIA Outstanding Service Award

NCAA Valor Award Nominee

Captain of University of Illinois Swim Team & George Huff Athletic/Academic Award

Loyola Academy Athletic Hall of Fame

Public Policy and Public Relations

Developed a complete public education and legislative strategy, including the drafting of legislation. Regularly provided testimony, addressing community and religious organizations, including the Illinois Senate, U.S. Congressional Hearing on Violence in America, and the National Safety Council. Served as a Panel Expert, ABC's Good Morning America, Round Table Discussion of Parental Liability. Extensive debate, live television, and radio interview experience, including Oprah, Donahue, and Frontline. Recognized for innovative litigation strategy directed at curbing firearm violence.

Community Outreach and Coalition Building

Developed and coordinated grassroots lobbying initiatives and oversaw broad-based regional coalition-building projects. Efforts focused on public awareness and implementing evidence-based violence reduction strategies, securing over 100 professional and community member organizations.

Contact

www.paxgroupllc.com

Training & Speaking Engagements

Adjunct Instructor and Presenter

Design and present training and instruction in leadership, mentorship, communication and group/team dynamics, risk management, strategy formulation, adaptation, resilience, crisis negotiation, terrorism, interviewing, interrogation, major case management, violence, and sex crimes for organizations, including:

- FBI Academy and FBI National Academy
- Federal Executive Board – Great Lakes region and GSA
- Google
- Advocate Health Care
- Catholic Charities Chicago
- Family Action Network
- United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
- University of Notre Dame, ESTEEM
- University of Chicago Booth School of Business & School of Psychology
- Chicago School of Professional Psychology
- NYPD, CPD, Portland PD, Canadian Royal Mounted Police, Calgary PD, NJSP
- Middle East Law Enforcement Training Academy
- Cleveland Airport Authority
- US Coast Guard
- FBI InfraGuard
- Chief Financial Officers Association
- Keynote: CA, NY, New England, FL, Western States, WI, MI, OH, KS, MO, IN
- Crisis/Hostage Negotiator Conferences

Exhibit B

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31 Jul 1974, DoDD 5200.10; DARPA per DTIC Form 55	

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ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

20 August 1962

To: Addressees
From: OSD/ARPA

Subject: Field Test Report, AR-15 Armalite Rifle
Enclosure: Final Report, OSD/ARPA Research and Development Field Unit - Vietnam

1. The AR-15 Armalite rifle has been subjected to a comprehensive field evaluation under combat conditions in Vietnam. The results of this evaluation, contained in the attached report, are forwarded for your information.

2. Because of the controversy which has surrounded this weapon, particular care was exercised to insure that the tests were objective, thorough and adequately documented, and to insure that valid data and conclusions were derived therefrom.

3. The suitability of the AR-15 as the basic shoulder weapon for the Vietnamese has been established. For the type of conflict now occurring in Vietnam, the weapon was also found by its users and by MAAG advisors to be superior in virtually all respects to the - a. M-1 rifle, b. M-1 and M-2 Carbines, c. Thompson Sub-machine gun and d. Browning Automatic rifle.

4. Test data derived from recent Service evaluations of the AR-15 in the U.S. support the technical conclusions of the report. The Central Intelligence Agency has conducted similar tests; it is understood that the results of that evaluation are essentially identical to those contained in the report.

5. Photographs 7 and 8, Appendix D, pictures of Viet Cong KIA showing the wound effect of the AR-15 bullet, were deleted from the attached report by this office.

6. The conclusions and recommendations of this report have been made available to COMUSMACV and CINCPAC by the originator and to DOD and CIA by OSD/ARPA.

R. C. Phelps
R. C. Phelps

Downgraded at 3 year
intervals; Declassified
after 12 years. DOD Dir 5200.10

CONFIDENTIAL Asst Director, for AGILE

AS AD No. 343778

343778

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**RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT FIELD UNIT
Advanced Research Projects Agency
Office of the Secretary of Defense
APO 143, San Francisco, California**

MACRD

31 July 1962

SUBJECT: Report of Task No. 13A, Test of Armalite Rifle, AR-15 (U)

**THRU. Commander (3)
U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam
APO 143, San Francisco, California**

**TO: Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific (3)
c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California**

**Advanced Research Projects Agency (3)
Office of the Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.**

1. (C) Forward herewith is the final report of the test of the Armalite Rifle (AR-15). It should be noted that the report proper in its present form reflects the views of the U. S. element of CDTC only. It is being handled in this fashion to avoid the inference that the Vietnamese, in seeking a newer weapon, might have influenced the recommendations in the report.

2. (C) However, combat evaluations in Vietnam are necessarily joint ventures and the results must be made known to appropriate GVN authorities. This report will now be coordinated with the Vietnamese element in CDTC and will be officially closed out as a combined report. It is thought that this is unlikely to

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result in any substantive change in the report as now written.

**1 Incl.
AR-15 Report w/5 Annexes**

**WILLIAM P BROOKS, JR.
Colonel, Arty
Chief**

**Copies furnished:
CHMAAG, VIETNAM (4)**

**DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVAL
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
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**RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT FIELD UNIT
Advanced Research Projects Agency
Office of the Secretary of Defense
APO 143, San Francisco, California**

REPORT OF TASK NO. 13A

TEST OF

ARMALITE RIFLE. AR-15 (U)

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REPORT OF TASK NO. 13A TEST OF ARMALITE RIFLE, AR-15 (U)

1. (U) REFERENCES.

- a. (U) OSD Message, DEF 907037, DTG 122354Z December 1961.
- b. (U) MACRD Message 367, DTG 050203Z June 1962.
- c. (U) US Army Infantry Board Report of Project 2787, 27 May 1958, Subject: Evaluation of Small Caliber, High Velocity Rifle - Armalite (AR-15).
- d. (U) Final Report, Lightweight High Velocity Rifle Experiment, US Army Combat Development Experimentation Center, Fort Ord, California, dtd 30 May 1959.
- e. (U) Evaluation Report of the Colt Armalite AR-15 Automatic Rifle, US Air Force Marksmanship School, Lackland AFB, Texas, dtd 22 September 1960.
- f. (U) Report No. DPS-96, A Test of Rifle, Caliber .223, AR-15, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, dtd 9 January 1961.
- g. (U) Fourth Report on the Test of the US Carbine, Cal. .30, M1, ORD Program #4972, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, dtd 13 Aug 1942.
- h. (U) First Report on Test of Production Models of the Carbine, Cal .30, M2, ORD Program #4972, Aberdeen Proving Ground, dtd 1 Aug 1945.
- i. (U) US Army Infantry Board Supplemental Report of Project No 2787, "Evaluation of Small Caliber, High Velocity Rifles - Armalite (AR-15)", dtd 13 August 1958.

2. (C) PURPOSE.

The purpose of this test was to determine if the AR-15 Rifle is compatible with the small stature, body configuration and light weight of the Vietnamese Soldier and to evaluate the weapon under actual combat

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conditions in South Vietnam. At the request of MAAG, Vietnam, the scope of the test was expanded to include a comparison between the AR-15 and the M2 Carbine to determine which is a more suitable replacement for other shoulder weapons in selected units of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF).

3. (U) DESCRIPTION OF MATERIEL:

The AR-15 Rifle is a lightweight, gas-operated rifle equipped with a 20-round, detachable magazine. It is chambered for Cartridge, Caliber .223. When fired in the rifle, this round gives the 55 grain bullet a muzzle velocity of 3200 feet per second. It has a plastic stock with a rubber butt, assembled in line with the bore. This, in conjunction with its high line of sight and separate hand grip, is designed to minimize rotation about the shoulder during firing. The two piece upper hand guard is made of metal and plastic and is designed for easy disassembly and rapid dissipation of heat. A lever above the grip on the left side of the receiver provides a selector for the trigger safety, semi-automatic and automatic fire. A bolt catch holds the bolt to the rear after the last round has been fired. A cover is provided for the ejection port in the receiver. A three-pronged muzzle attachment, threaded to the barrel, serves as a flash suppressor, grenade launcher, and a front support for a bayonet. The lower part of the front sight is machined to form a bayonet lug. Standard accessories include: Bayonet w/scabbard; bipod w/case; grenade-launching sight; and a cleaning rod. Photographs of the weapon appear in Annex "D".

4. (C) BACKGROUND.

a. (U) The problem of selecting the most suitable basic weapon for the Vietnamese soldier is complicated by his small stature and light weight. The average soldier stands five feet tall and weighs ninety pounds. Principle US weapons presently issued to Vietnamese troops include the M1918A2; the Thompson Sub-Machine Gun, Caliber .45; and the US Carbine, Caliber .30, M1.

b. (U) Because of its availability and the results of extensive studies and previous testing by military agencies, the Colt Armalite AR-15 Rifle was selected in July 1961 as the most suitable weapon for initial tests. This weapon was developed by the Armalite Division of Fairchild Aircraft Corporation to meet the military characteristics for a lightweight rifle utilizing the high velocity small caliber principle. It was first tested by the US Army Infantry Board in 1958 (Ref 1.c.). Since then, the weapon

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and its ammunition have undergone extensive engineering and service tests by: Aberdeen Proving Ground; the Combat Development Experimentation Center, Fort Ord, California; and the US Air Force at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, (Refs l.d., l.e., l.f.). The rifle, with several modifications resulting from these tests, is presently being manufactured by Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Connecticut. (Prior to completion of this report, the U. S. Air Force adopted the AR-15 as its basic shoulder weapon, replacing the M2 Carbine, the Browning Automatic Rifle and the M3 Sub-Machine Gun).

c. (C) Based upon favorable observations of the AR-15 by both US Advisors and RVNAF Commanders following limited firing demonstrations conducted in Vietnam during August 1961, weapons were requested in numbers sufficient to conduct a full scale combat evaluation of the AR-15 by selected units of the RVNAF. In December 1961, the Secretary of Defense approved the procurement of 1000 AR-15 Rifles, necessary ammunition, spare parts and accessories for evaluation.

d. (C) OSD/ARPA negotiated a contract with the firm of Cooper-MacDonald, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, for procurement and air shipment of all materiel. The first shipment was received on 27 January 1962 and subsequent increments arrived approximately every three weeks until the contract was fulfilled on 15 May 1962. Operational evaluation and testing began on 1 February and terminated on 15 July 1962.

5. (C) SUMMARY OF TESTS:

a. (C) General.

(1) (C) To accomplish the stated purpose of this test, it was divided into two parts. One part was a combat evaluation of the AR-15 in which the weapons were issued to specially selected ARVN Units for use in their operations against the Viet Cong. Along with the rifles and ammunition, Vietnamese Unit Commanders and US Military Advisors were given weapon preference and operational questionnaires and requested to complete and return them after training and combat use of the AR-15. Samples of these questionnaires appear as Appendices 1, 2, and 3 of Annex "A".

(2) (C) The other part of the test consisted of a comparison between the AR-15 Rifle and the M2 Carbine. Areas in which the two weapons were compared included: physical characteristics; ease of disassembly and assembly; marksmanship ability at known distances, semi-automatic and automatic fire; marksmanship ability at unknown distances, semi-

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automatic and automatic fire; ruggedness and durability; adequacy of safety features; effects of open storage in a tropical environment; ability to penetrate dense brush and heavy foliage; and, the individual Vietnamese soldier's preference between the two weapons.

b. (C) Results, Combat Evaluation.

(1) (C) For detailed report see Annex "A".

(2) (C) Summary. The Vietnamese Unit Commanders and US Advisors who participated in the evaluation consider the AR-15 Rifle to be a more desirable weapon for use in Vietnam than the M1 Rifle, BAR, Thompson Sub-Machine Gun, and M1 Carbine for the following reasons:

(a) (C) It is easier to train the Vietnamese troops to use the AR-15 than the M1 Rifle, BAR, M1 Carbine, or the Sub-Machine Gun.

(b) (C) The AR-15's physical characteristics are well suited to the small stature of the Vietnamese soldier (see photographs 1 and 2, Annex "D").

(c) (C) It is easier to maintain the AR-15 both in the field and in garrison than the M1 Rifle, BAR, Sub-Machine Gun, or the M1 Carbine.

(d) (C) The ruggedness and durability of the AR-15 are comparable to that of the M1 Rifle and superior to that of the BAR, Sub-Machine Gun, and M1 Carbine.

(e) (C) The AR-15 imposes less logistical burden than any of the four principal weapons presently being used by Vietnamese Forces.

(f) (C) The AR-15 is tactically more versatile than any present weapon being used by Vietnamese Forces.

(g) (C) In semi-automatic fire, the accuracy of the AR-15 is considered comparable to that of the M1 Rifle, and superior to that of the M1 Carbine.

(h) (C) In automatic fire, the accuracy of the AR-15 is considered comparable to the Browning Automatic Rifle and superior to the Sub-Machine Gun.

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c. (C) Results, Comparison Test of the AR-15 Rifle and the M2 Carbine.

(1) (C) For detailed report see Annex "B".

(2) (C) Summary:

(a) (C) Test #1, Comparison of physical characteristics

(i) (C) The AR-15 is comparable to the M2 Carbine in size and weight.

(ii) (C) The addition of an integral grenade launcher, telescope mount, and an accessory bipod the AR-15 Rifle capabilities that the M2 Carbine does not possess at present and attainment of which would require modification of the weapon (see photograph 3, Annex "D").

(iii) (C) Both the AR-15 and the M2 Carbine are compatible with the light weight and diminutive stature of the Vietnamese soldier (see photographs 4 and 5, Annex "D").

(b) (C) Test #2, Comparative ease of disassembly and assembly.

(i) (C) The AR-15 is simpler than the M2 Carbine and requires less time to disassemble and re-assemble for normal field cleaning (see photograph 6, Annex "D").

(ii) (C) The average Vietnamese soldier can be trained in the disassembly and assembly of the AR-15 in less time than for the M2 Carbine.

(c) (C) Test #3, Marksmanship ability, known distance.

(i) (C) The ARVN soldier's ability to deliver accurate semi-automatic fire at known distances up to 200 meters with the AR-15 and the M2 Carbine is comparable. (It is noted that a higher percentage of test participants fired qualifying scores with both the AR-15 and the M2 Carbine than with the M1 Rifle.)

(ii) (C) The ARVN soldier can deliver far more accurate automatic fire at known distances up to 200 meters with the AR-15 than he can with the M2 Carbine.

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(d) (C) Test #4, Marksmanship ability, unknown distance.

(i) (C) The ARVN soldier's ability to deliver accurate semi-automatic fire on targets of unknown range using the AR-15 and the M2 Carbine is comparable.

(ii) (C) The ARVN soldier can deliver more accurate automatic fire on targets of unknown range with the AR-15 than he can with the M2 Carbine.

(e) (C) Test #5, Comparative ruggedness and durability

(i) (C) The AR-15 is more durable than the M2 Carbine under conditions that require prolonged firing.

(ii) (C) The AR-15 will stand up to rough handling normally encountered in combat situations better than the M2 Carbine.

(f) (C) Test #6, Comparison of the adequacy of safety features.

(i) (C) The safety features on the AR-15 and the M2 Carbine are comparable with regard to their adequacy and the ARVN soldier's ability to understand how they function.

(ii) (C) The location of a single selector switch, which combines the functions of safety and type of fire selector, on the left side of the AR-15's receiver where it is easily accessible to the thumb, enables the ARVN soldier to get the first round off faster with the AR-15 than he can with the M2 Carbine. He must manipulate the safety selector on the M2 Carbine with his trigger finger, then return it to the trigger to fire. With the AR-15, he can keep his finger on the trigger while manipulating the safety selector with his thumb.

(g) (C) Test #7, Effects of open storage in a tropical environment.

(i) (C) The functioning capability of the AR-15 is less affected by prolonged exposure to tropical weather than that of the M2 Carbine.

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(h) (C) Test #8, Brush penetration

(i) (C) The trajectory of the AR-15 bullet is not significantly affected when fired through dense underbrush at ranges up to 50 meters.

(ii) (C) The AR-15 round will penetrate jungle undergrowth equally as well as the M2 Carbine round at ranges up to 50 meters.

(i) (C) Test #9, Troop opinion poll

(i) (C) The great majority of the ARVN soldiers who participated in the comparison test prefer the AR-15 to the M2 Carbine.

6. (C) DISCUSSION:

a. (C) The extremely mobile type of offensive warfare being stressed by US Advisors in Vietnam and the small stature and light weight of the Vietnamese soldier place a high premium on small, lightweight weapons. In addition, the violent short clashes at close ranges which are characteristic of guerrilla warfare in Vietnam make it highly desirable to have a dependable weapon capable of producing a high rate of accurate and lethal full automatic fire.

b. (C) From the viewpoint of standardization and simplicity of training and the resultant long range reduction of the logistics burden, characteristics of existing weapons were studied to determine if a single weapon could be found that would meet the requirements for a basic shoulder weapon for Vietnamese troops. It is believed that such a weapon should encompass the following desirable characteristics of individual weapons:

- (1) The effective range of the M1 Rifle.
- (2) The light weight and small size of the M1 Carbine.
- (3) The full automatic capability of the BAR.
- (4) The simplicity of the SMG.

Other highly desirable, if not mandatory, features would include a bayonet, grenade launching and sniper capability.

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c. (C) The AR-15 appeared to more nearly satisfy the above prescribed characteristics than any other US weapon. The import of the AR-15 weapon/ammunition weight for units that conduct extended operations without normal resupply capabilities can be seen in comparing the 24 lb. weight of an M1 with a battle load of 220 rounds of ammunition with the 12 lb. weight of the AR-15 with 220 rounds. This weight difference equals approximately 430 rounds of AR-15 ammunition.

d. (C) The Comparison Test (Annex "B") shows the AR-15 to be distinctly superior to the M2 Carbine. Although the M2 Carbine is sufficiently light for use by the Vietnamese soldier, it does not possess the essential characteristics of a basic weapon for offensive warfare. It lacks the effective range of the M1 Rifle and has a high malfunction rate (Ref l. e. and l. h.). However, it is apparently available and was considered by MAAG as the prime competitor against the AR-15.

e. (C) The Combat Evaluation (Annex "A") shows that all US Advisors and Vietnamese Commanders who participated in the evaluation prefer the AR-15 to any other weapon with which the RVNAF are now armed. The lethality of the AR-15 and its reliability record were particularly impressive. All confirmed casualties inflicted by the AR-15, including extremity hits, were fatal (see photographs 7 and 8, Annex "D"). The high degree of reliability and trouble-free performance of the weapon reflected in previous test reports (Ref l. c., l. d., and l. f.) was also noteworthy during the testing and evaluation here. No parts breakage was encountered while firing approximately 80,000 rounds during the Comparison Test. Only two parts have been issued to date to replace breakage for the entire 1,000 weapons. Stoppages on the AR-15 are easily cleared by the individual soldier through the application of "immediate action".

f. (C) A thorough review of the numerous stateside AR-15 test reports referenced in paragraph 1 reveals nothing which would make the foregoing views unsound. The reported poor performance of the AR-15 under cold weather conditions is of no concern in Vietnam. The widely held view that the AR-15 operates poorly under rainy conditions was disproved in the weapon's second test by Aberdeen Proving Ground (Ref l. f.). Those results were confirmed here during field operations. No deficiencies in the weapon requiring correction prior to adoption were found during the test in Vietnam, although two minor changes are recommended for product improvement. These recommendations appear in Annex "C".

g. (C) The combat evaluation part of this test is somewhat subjective since it is based on the individual judgments of many users. It is

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believed, however, that the professional judgments of the senior US Advisors and Vietnamese Commanders of the units testing the weapon, all of whom are mature, experienced soldiers, does provide for a sound combat appraisal.

h. (C) From an operational viewpoint, it is believed that the tests conducted in Vietnam show the superiority of the AR-15 over the M2 Carbine and over other weapons now issued to RVNAF. It is believed that the decision as to what units might be issued the AR-15 or which weapons the AR-15 might replace is dependent on cost and logistical factors which are beyond the purview of this unit.

7. (C) CONCLUSIONS: It is concluded that:

a. (C) The AR-15 is more compatible with the light weight and small stature of the Vietnamese soldier than the M1 Rifle, the Browning Automatic Rifle, and the Thompson Sub-Machine Gun.

b. (C) The AR-15 is superior to the M2 Carbine.

c. (C) The M2 Carbine lacks the necessary dependability and versatility for consideration as the basic shoulder weapon for Vietnamese troops.

d. (C) The AR-15 is capable of replacing any or all of the shoulder weapons currently being used by the Armed Forces of the Republic of South Vietnam.

e. (C) The AR-15 is considered by both Vietnamese Commanders and U.S. Military Advisors who participated in the tests as the best "all around" shoulder weapon in Vietnam.

8. (C) RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that:

a. (C) The AR-15 be considered for adoption as the basic weapon for all RVNAF with a view toward improving effectiveness and simplifying training and weapons/logistics systems.

b. (C) Priority for adoption of the AR-15 be given to those units which frequently operate in jungle environment for extended periods because

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of the significant operational and logistical advantages accruing to their having the lightest and most effective weapon/ammunition combination available.

c. (D) The M1 and/or M2 Carbine continue to be issued only to those individuals who, because of their duty or position, can function effectively with a weapon best suited for a defensive role.

ANNEXES:

- A. Combat Evaluation w/3 Appendices**
- B. Comparison Test**
- C. Suggested Corrective Actions**
- D. Photographs 1 through 8**

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CONFIDENTIAL**ANNEX "A"****DETAILS OF THE
COMBAT EVALUATION OF THE AR-15****I. (C) GENERAL.**

Selected Vietnamese Units which had previously been engaged in considerable combat were issued AR-15 Rifles and ammunition for use against the Viet Cong. In addition, each Unit Commander and US Military Advisor with these units was given questionnaires in which he was requested to evaluate the AR-15 in comparison with the other weapons presently used by the RVNAF. (See Appendices 1, 2, and 3 for samples of questionnaires.)

II. (C) DISTRIBUTION OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>AR-15 Rifles</u>	<u>Ammunition</u>
7th Infantry Division	100	50,000 rds
Rangers	100	50,000 rds
Airborne Brigade	390	195,000 rds
VN Marines	100	50,000 rds
VN Special Forces	100	50,000 rds
Special Battalions	125	120,000 rds
5th Infantry Division	40	25,000 rds
Father Hoa	10	10,000 rds
Total	<u>965</u>	<u>550,000 rds</u>

III. (C) DETAILS OF TEST.

A. (C) Purpose: To evaluate the performance of the AR-15 Rifle under actual combat conditions and to compare this performance to that of the weapons presently being used by the RVNAF.

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B. (C) Method: Each Unit Commander and US Military Advisor of those units receiving AR-15 Rifles evaluated its performance in combat and compared it to the performance of those weapons presently being used by the RVNAF. Areas in which the AR-15 was evaluated and compared included: training; physical characteristics; ease of maintenance; ruggedness and durability; logistical considerations; accuracy; and tactical versatility. In the questionnaires given them, Commanders and Advisors were instructed to award 5 points to the most desirable weapon, 4 points to the second, 3 points to the third, 2 points to the fourth, and 1 point to the least desirable weapon in each category delineated above.

C. (C) Results: The results from the questionnaires are set forth in the table below and reflect the evaluation of the AR-15 by Commanders and Advisors of most of the different types of tactical units in Vietnam (as listed in paragraph II above). The figures indicate the total number of points awarded to each weapon by Vietnamese Unit Commanders and U.S. Military Advisors in their joint responses to the questionnaires.

1. <u>Training.</u>	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>	<u>Max. Poss.</u>
a. Simplest to train the troops to use	59	44	15	37	55	70
b. Simplest to train in functioning	61	50	15	37	47	70
c. Simplest to train in disassembly and assembly	63	48	14	37	48	70
Total	183	142	44	111	150	210
2. <u>Physical Characteristics</u>	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>	<u>Max. Poss.</u>
a. Easiest for soldier to aim and fire	60	29	17	42	62	70
b. Easiest to carry over open terrain	59	29	14	43	64	70
c. Easiest to carry through jungle terrain	59	29	14	45	63	70
d. Easiest to hold on a target while firing several rounds	69	40	24	24	53	70
Total	247	127	69	154	242	280

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3. <u>Maintenance</u>		<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>	<u>Max. Poss.</u>
a. Simplest to disassemble and assemble		65	43	14	39	49	70
b. Easiest to maintain in the field		63	51	16	34	46	70
Total		128	94	30	73	95	140
4. <u>Ruggedness & Durability</u>		<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>	<u>Max. Poss.</u>
a. Most rugged weapon		52	59	33	35	31	70
b. Had fewest stoppages or malfunctions during firing		59	59	20	32	39	70
c. Most reliable under all conditions		57	60	28	30	35	70
Total		168	178	81	97	105	210
5. <u>Logistics</u>		<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>	<u>Max. Poss.</u>
a. Imposes least logistical burden		66	47	17	30	50	70
Total		66	47	17	30	50	70
6. <u>Tactical</u>		<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>	<u>Max. Poss.</u>
a. Easiest to employ		64	40	18	39	49	70
b. Preferred in ambush/counter-ambush situations		69	28	36	48	29	70
c. Preferred against massed troops		65	32	61	33	19	70
d. Tactically most versatile		69	43	38	29	31	70
Total		267	143	153	149	128	280

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7. <u>General</u>	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>	<u>Max. Poss.</u>
a. Preferred by troops	67	28	18	46	51	70
b. Preferred by commanders and advisors	64	33	21	39	43	70
c. Most suited to VN soldier under present tactical conditions	67	30	21	42	50	70
d. Most effective at most common range for engaging VC (0-200 meters)	63	46	49	22	30	70
Total	261	137	109	149	174	280

Recapitulation: In all aspects covered, the total ratings for all weapons were as follows:

<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1Carbine</u>	<u>Maximum Possible</u>
1320	868	503	763	894	1470

8. Accuracy. Advisors and Unit Commanders were requested to evaluate the accuracy of the AR-15 and compare it with other present weapons in both automatic fire and semi-automatic fire. Their evaluation is reflected in the following table:

	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>	<u>Max. Poss.</u>
a. Semi-automatic fire	61	62			45	70
b. Automatic fire	65		57	42		70

9. (C) Remarks. Unit Commanders' and Advisors' remarks concerning the value of the AR-15 to Vietnamese Units and its worth as a combat weapon in the war in South Vietnam as opposed to existing weapons were also requested. Generally, the comments were extremely favorable to the AR-15. All of the comments received are presented below in their entirety and in the form in which they were received.

(1) (C) "On 160900 June 62, one platoon from the 340 Ranger Company was on an operation vic. YT260750 and contacted 3 armed VC in heavily forested jungle. Two VC had carbines, grenades, mines, and one had a

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SMG. At a distance of approximately 15 meters, one Ranger fired an AR-15 full automatic hitting one VC with 3 rounds with the first burst. One round in the head-took it completely off. Another in the right arm, took it completely off, too. One round hit him in the right side, causing a hole about five inches in diameter. It cannot be determined which round killed the VC but it can be assumed that any one of the three would have caused death. The other 2 VC ran, leaving the dead VC with 1 carbine, 1 grenade and 2 mines. " (Rangers)

(2.) (C) "On 9 June a Ranger Platoon from the 40th Inf Regt was given the mission of ambushing an estimated VC Company. The details are as follows:

- a. Number of VC killed: 5**
- b. Number of AR-15's employed: 5**
- c. Range of engagement: 30-100 meters**
- d. Type wounds:**
 - 1. Back wound, which caused the thoracic cavity to explode.**
 - 2. Stomach wound, which caused the abdominal cavity to explode.**
 - 3. Buttock wound, which destroyed all tissue of both buttocks.**
 - 4. Chest wound from right to left, destroyed the thoracic cavity.**
 - 5. Heel wound, the projectile entered the bottom of the right foot causing the leg to split from the foot to the hip.**

These deaths were inflicted by the AR-15 and all were instantaneous except the buttock wound. He lived approximately five minutes.

The following is a list of minor deficiencies noted during this period:

- a. The stock and heat deflector will reflect light. This light is visible for approximately 150 feet at night.**
- b. A brass brush is needed to remove carbon from the bolt carrier. " (Rangers)**

(3.) (C) "72 AR-15 Rifles were carried into this action (airborne assault). The drop zone was barely acceptable and many troops landed in high trees. Several LMG's and BAR's were not operational after the drop. Only one AR-15 was reported slightly damaged (damaged pistol grip) and all were operational. Throughout the entire operation, which lasted 6 days and covered over 40 kilometers of difficult terrain including dense jungle and frequent water crossings, the weapons (AR-15) held up exceptionally well. " (Airborne Brigade)

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(4.) (C) "The AR-15 proved to be an effective weapon on this operation for the following reasons:

a. The weapon held up very well on the paradrop which took place on a small drop zone surrounded by dense forests. Landings of the troopers were much rougher than normal. Many troops landed in high trees. This subjected the individual weapons to a much more severe test than usual. Some of the LMG's and BAR's were not operational after the jump. All AR-15's were functional.

b. Field maintenance on this weapon (AR-15) proved to be much simpler than on the other weapons.

c. While no decisive engagement was made so that the striking power of this weapon (AR-15) could be observed, the troops had great confidence in it and it is my belief that it would have greatly increased our overall firepower had it been tested." (Airborne Brigade)

(5.) (C) "During the period from 16 April to 11 May 1962, the 8th Battalion, Airborne Brigade, participated in two (2) operations of five (5) and four (4) days duration.

The AR-15 was carried during both operations. I was not in a position to observe the engagement of Viet Cong with the AR-15 during either operation although it was fired on different occasions.

The following remarks therefore, are confined to other observations and personal opinions on the AR-15:

a. Maintenance requirements for the AR-15 were negligible. I inspected numerous weapons throughout the entire period stated above and always found the weapons in excellent firing condition.

b. A great simplification in the small arms weapons could be effected by the adoption of the AR-15 to replace the BAR, M1, and Carbine. The effectiveness of the weapon (AR-15), however, I cannot attest to at this time.

c. The troopers have a great amount of respect for the AR-15. If the weapon were adopted as TO&E for Airborne Units, there would be a tremendous psychological uplift in the individual soldier's belief in his ability to shoot and kill." (Airborne Brigade)

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(6.) (C) "One company (96 off & EM) completely equipped with the AR-15. Six operations took place prior to any real use of the weapon.

Five VC were hit, all five with body wounds, and all five killed. Four were probably killing wounds with any weapon listed, but the fifth was essentially a flesh wound. The AR-15 made it a fatal wound.

The troops have a great deal of respect for the weapon and prefer it to all others. They take excellent care of it.

One left upper handguard was cracked and broke during routing a stubborn captive from a wooded area. The soldier concerned placed the handguard against a VC head with considerable force." (7th Infantry Division)

(7.) (C) "On 23-24 May 1962, one company completely equipped with AR-15's (87) plus Bn Hq elements was involved in one light and one heavy action. No wounded were captured and all casualties were inflicted with the AR-15. 27 Viet Cong were killed (24 counted by the advisor) and 25 captured. Grenades were used for the first time and were very effectively employed at ranges of 100-500 meters. They served as the real artillery support as we could not get the artillery to fire any closer than 400 meters. About 36 grenades were utilized in the heavy action, all propelled from the AR-15. The troops are very enthusiastic about the weapon and treat it with greater care than usual." (7th Infantry Division)

(8.) (C) "To date, this weapon has been used only for training. The simplicity of construction has reduced training time necessary for maintenance by approximately fifty per-cent. It is believed that this is an ideal weapon for this type weather and terrain." (Special Battalions)

(9.) (C) "On 13 April, 62, a Special Forces team made a raid on a small village. In the raid, seven VC were killed. Two were killed by AR-15 fire. Range was 50 meters. One man was hit in the head; it looked like it exploded. A second man was hit in the chest; his back was one big hole." (VN Special Forces)

(10.) (C) "This weapon is ideal for this country primarily for these reasons:

- a. Durability & ease of maintenance.
- b. Good Accuracy.
- c. Rapid rate of fire.
- d. Light weight (size & shape make it easy for Vietnamese to handle).
- e. Excellent killing or stopping power." (Airborne Brigade)

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D. (C) Analysis: Based on the numerical ratings and the comments of US Advisors and VN Unit Commanders, the AR-15 is the most desirable weapon for use in Vietnam for the following reasons:

1. Ease of training.
2. Suitable physical characteristics.
3. It is easy to maintain.
4. It is more rugged and durable than present weapons.
5. It imposes the least logistical burden.
6. It is the best weapon for all-around tactical employment.
7. Its semi-automatic firing accuracy is comparable to that of the M1 Rifle, while its automatic firing accuracy is considered superior to that of the Browning Automatic Rifle.
8. Vietnamese troops, Commanders and US Advisors prefer it to any other weapon presently being used in Vietnam.

APPENDICES:

1. Weapons Questionnaire
2. For the RVNAF Unit Commander
3. Questionnaire for the Senior MAAG Advisor

CONFIDENTIAL**WEAPONS QUESTIONNAIRE**

Based upon your experience and observation as the Commander or Advisor of a unit of the RVNAF, rate the weapons on the right side of this questionnaire in order of preference with respect to the characteristics and questions listed. Your answers should reflect your opinion as to the value of the weapons to the Vietnamese, not the US Forces.

Rating Key: 5 - first choice 2 - fourth choice
 4 - second choice 1 - last choice.
 3 - third choice

A. TRAINING

	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>
1. Which weapon is easier to train the troops to use?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Which weapon is easier to train the troops in functioning?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Which weapon is easier to train the troops to disassemble and assemble?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

B. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>
1. Which weapon, because of its size and shape, is easiest for the soldier to aim and fire?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Which weapon, because of size, shape and weight, is easier for the soldier to carry over open terrain?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Which weapon, because of size, shape and weight, is easier for the soldier to carry in the jungle?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Which weapon is easiest to hold on a target while firing several rounds?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

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		<u>M1</u>		<u>M1</u>
		<u>Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG Carbine</u>
C. <u>MAINTENANCE</u>	<u>AR-15</u>			
1. Which weapon is simplest to disassemble and assemble?	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Which weapon is easiest for the troops to maintain in the field?	_____	_____	_____	_____
D. <u>RUGGEDNESS & DURABILITY</u>	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>M1</u>
		<u>Rifle</u>		<u>SMG Carbine</u>
1. Which weapon is most rugged?	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Which weapon had the fewest stoppages and malfunctions?	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Which weapon is the most reliable under all conditions?	_____	_____	_____	_____
E. <u>LOGISTICS</u>	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>M1</u>
		<u>Rifle</u>		<u>SMG Carbine</u>
1. Which weapon imposes the smallest logistical burden? (Consider weight, spare parts, ease of repair, etc.)	_____	_____	_____	_____
F. <u>TACTICAL</u>	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>M1</u>
		<u>Rifle</u>		<u>SMG Carbine</u>
1. Which weapon is easiest to employ?	_____	_____	_____	_____
Why?				
2. Which weapon would you prefer in ambush/counter-ambush situations?	_____	_____	_____	_____
Why?				
3. Which weapon would you prefer against mass attacks?	_____	_____	_____	_____
Why?				

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	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>
4. Which weapon do you consider most versatile? (Consider all capabilities)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
G. <u>ACCURACY</u> (Rate 5, 4 & 3)	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>
1. Which weapon appears most accurate when fired semi-automatically?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Which weapon appears most accurate when fired automatically?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
H. <u>GENERAL</u>	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>M1 Carbine</u>
1. Which weapons do the troops prefer?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Why?					
2. Which weapon would you prefer for your personal use?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Why?					
3. Which weapon do you think is most suited to the Vietnamese soldier under present tactical conditions?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Why?					
4. At what range do you think most Viet Cong are engaged?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. Which weapon do you think is most effective at that range?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. If the TO&E of your unit only allowed a single weapon, which one would you choose?	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Why?					

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I. REMARKS: In the space below, please make any pertinent remarks you may have concerning the AR-15 Rifle, its effectiveness in South Vietnam, its assets or its shortcomings (Continue on back of page if necessary).

Unit _____

Date _____

Signature _____

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CONFIDENTIAL**FOR THE RVNAF UNIT COMMANDER****QUESTION NO. 1:**

How many weapons of each of the following types were carried into the combat engagement, how many rounds of ammunition per weapon were carried, and how many rounds fired?

	<u>No. Weapons</u>	<u>Ammo rds/weap.</u>	<u>Ammo rds. fired</u>
BAR	_____	_____	_____
M1	_____	_____	_____
SMG	_____	_____	_____
Carbine	_____	_____	_____
AR-15	_____	_____	_____

QUESTION NO. 2:

How many VC were killed? _____
wounded? _____

How many of the VC were KIA by the AR-15? _____

How many of the VC were wounded by the AR-15? _____

QUESTION NO. 3:

What percentage of the friendly fire was full automatic? _____

What percentage of the AR-15 fire was full automatic? _____

What percentage of the AR-15's had the safety device installed that allowed either full or semi-automatic fire? _____

QUESTION NO. 4:

What was the maximum range at which shots were fired at the VC? _____

What was the average range? _____

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QUESTION NO. 5:

Were aimed shots fired through light brush? _____

If so, about what percent of the total fire from all weapons (BAR, SMG, M1, Cargine, AR-15) were aimed shots through light brush?

Less than 5% _____

Less than 20% _____

Less than 50% _____

More than 50% _____

In your opinion were shots from the AR-15 missed because of brush deflection? _____

If your answer to this question is yes, is it your opinion that the full automatic feature of the AR-15 and the extra rounds that can be carried for a given weight allowance do or do not compensate for this brush deflection? Yes _____ No _____ No Opinion _____

QUESTION NO. 6:

Were any rifle barrels bent in air drops or other rough handling and hard usage? _____

Were any barrels damaged by being fired with water in the bore? _____

Were there any malfunctions of any type? _____

If yes, please elaborate in the remarks section of this questionnaire.

QUESTION NO. 7:

As a unit commander of the RVNAF, how would you rate the AR-15 Rifle in the guerrilla warfare action you expect to fight as compared with the other types of weapons listed?

In each space use: A - For the AR-15 is better than
B - For there is no difference
C - For the AR-15 is worse than
D - For no opinion

	<u>M1</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>Carbine</u>
Speed of employment	_____	_____	_____	_____
Accuracy	_____	_____	_____	_____

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	<u>M1</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>Carbine</u>
Striking power	_____	_____	_____	_____
Fire power	_____	_____	_____	_____
Reliability	_____	_____	_____	_____
Field maintenance	_____	_____	_____	_____
Weight	_____	_____	_____	_____
Size	_____	_____	_____	_____
Overall	_____	_____	_____	_____
Overall for ambushes only	_____	_____	_____	_____

QUESTION NO. 8:

If the VC tactics grow into large scale attacks and the "human sea" type tactic is used, how would you rate the AR-15 overall against these other weapons? (Same scale as above: A, B, C, D)

<u>M1</u>	<u>BAR</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>Carbine</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____

QUESTION NO. 9:

Would the soldier who carried the AR-15 into this engagement choose it again over the weapon he formerly carried?

	<u>% would choose AR-15</u>	<u>% would choose other</u>
Formerly carried the BAR	_____	_____
Formerly carried the M1	_____	_____
Formerly carried the SMG	_____	_____
Formerly carried the Carbine	_____	_____

QUESTION NO. 10:

As an RVNAF unit commander, if you had your choice of weapons consisting of all four of the following: BAR, M1, SMG, Carbine or the AR-15, which would be your choice?

OPTION A: BAR, M1, SMG, Carbine _____.

OPTION B: AR-15 _____.

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If your answer is option A, would you choose to completely replace any of the four weapons with the AR-15?

Would completely replace: **BAR**_____.

M1

SMG _____.

Carbine _____.

QUESTION NO. 11:

Please elaborate in the space below or using extra sheets on any point not adequately covered above.

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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE SENIOR MAAG ADVISOR

1. In the engagement with the VC covered by this questionnaire, how many of each of the following weapons were carried by your unit?

BAR _____ SMG _____ M1 _____ Carbine _____ AR-15 _____

2. If the AR-15 had not been used, how many of each would have been carried?

BAR _____ SMG _____ M1 _____ Carbine _____

3. As a MAAG Advisor to the RVNAF you obtain insight into the combat situation in SVN not available to the CDTC or to other US Government officials. These questionnaires can only gain a little part of the whole individual weapons problem. Some of the questions asked of the RVNAF unit commander are, therefore, repeated here because they are considered of prime importance.

QUESTION: How do you as a MAAG Advisor rate the AR-15 Rifle in the SVN guerrilla war as compared to the following weapons?

	<u>BAR</u>	<u>M1</u>	<u>SMG</u>	<u>Carbine</u>
A. The AR-15 is better.	_____	_____	_____	_____
B. No difference.	_____	_____	_____	_____
C. The AR-15 is worse.	_____	_____	_____	_____
D. No opinion.	_____	_____	_____	_____

How would you rate the AR-15 against these weapons for ambushes only?

How would you rate the AR-15 in a "human sea" attack against these weapons?

As a MAAG Advisor to RVNAF, if you were to recommend the TO&E of the above weapons or the AR-15 only which would you recommend? _____.

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4. If you would not recommend completely replacing all four of the above weapons with the AR-15, would you recommend completely replacing any one of the four?

Would recommend completely replacing BAR _____.

Would recommend completely replacing M1 _____.

Would recommend completely replacing SMG _____.

Would not completely replace any of these weapons _____.

5. Remarks: In the space below or on additional sheets please elaborate on any points not adequately covered above.

(Signature)

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ANNEX "B"

DETAILS OF COMPARISON TEST BETWEEN THE AR-15 AND M2 CARBINE

I. (C) GENERAL.

Personnel from a Vietnamese company that had just completed advanced individual training were used as test subjects for most of this comparison. The unit of 180 men was divided into two groups of 90 men each. Group A received one M2 Carbine per man, while Group B received an AR-15 for each man. Each group was then given a course of instruction on their respective weapon. The instruction for each was identical in time and scope of material covered. Following this, both groups underwent an identical test program which consisted of: assembly and disassembly; known distance firing, both semi-automatic and automatic fire; unknown distance firing, semi-automatic and automatic fire; bayonet course; and, infiltration course. This phase lasted for one week (44 hours). At the end of the first week, the two groups traded weapons and the course of instruction and the tests were repeated.

II.(C) SUMMARY OF TESTS.

To arrive at a valid conclusion concerning the relative suitability of the AR-15 as opposed to the M2 Carbine for possible use by selected units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam, a total of nine tests were conducted. They were:

1. Comparison of Physical Characteristics.
2. Comparative Ease of Disassembly and Assembly.
3. Marksmanship Ability - Known Distance (semi-automatic and automatic fire).
4. Marksmanship Ability - Unknown Distance (semi-automatic and automatic fire).
5. Comparative Ruggedness and Durability.
6. Adequacy of Safety Features.
7. Effects of Open Storage in a Tropical Environment.
8. Comparative Ability to Penetrate Dense Foliage.
9. Troop Preference Poll.

ANNEX "B"

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III. (C) DETAILS OF TESTS.

Test No. 1. Comparison of Physical Characteristics.

Purpose: To compare the physical characteristics of the AR-15 Rifle and the M2 Carbine.

Method: Both weapons were weighted and measured and the resulting data recorded.

Results:

a. Weights (lbs.):	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M2 Carbine</u>
Weapon (less sling, magazine and accessories)	6.24	5.98
Magazine (empty)	0.18*	0.25*
Magazine (loaded - 20 rds)	0.68	-
Magazine (loaded - 30 rds)	-	1.02
Bayonet	0.62	0.72
Bipod	0.50	(No Bipod)
Sling	<u>0.19</u>	<u>0.07</u>
Totals: w/20 rd mag loaded	8.23	
w/30 rd mag loaded		7.79

*Figure not included in totals.

Relative Battle Load (lbs.) - including accessories of sling, bayonet, bipod.

Weapon w/12 magazines (240 rds)	15.71	
Weapon w/8 magazines (240 rds)		14.93

b. Dimensions (inches):	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M2 Carbine</u>
Length of barrel	20.00	18.00
Overall length	37.50	35.58
Overall length w/bayonet	42.98	42.26

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Analysis: The Ar-15 and the M2 Carbine are comparable in size and weight and both are compatible with the light weight and small stature of the VN soldier. An integral grenade launcher and telescope mount and an accessory bipod are included in the weapon weight of the AR-15. These are not standard items for the M2 Carbine.

Test No. 2. Comparative Ease of Disassembly and Assembly.

Purpose: To compare the ease of disassembly and assembly of the AR-15 Rifle and the M2 Carbine and the difficulties of training encountered therein.

Method:

a. Each group of test subjects received a two hour period of instruction in the disassembly and assembly of their respective weapons. After completing this instruction, test personnel selected random samples of 10 men and had them disassemble and reassemble their weapons. This procedure was repeated with each group until 100 men had been tested with each weapon. Times were recorded by Non-Commissioned Officers and the weapons were inspected for proper assembly by Test Committee Cadre.

b. For the purpose of this test, both weapons were disassembled only as far as was necessary for field cleaning, i. e., "field stripped".

Results:

	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M2 Carbine</u>
a. Average time required for disassembly & assembly.	1 min. 17 sec.	3 min. 17 sec.
b. Could not reassemble (percent)	0%	19%
c. Reassembled improperly (percent)	4%	10%
d. Number of parts handled by soldier in field stripping	7	11

Analysis:

a. The AR-15 is simpler and requires less time to disassemble and assemble for normal field cleaning.

ANNEX "B"

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b. The average Vietnamese soldier can be trained in the disassembly and assembly for field cleaning of the AR-15 in a shorter time than for the M2 Carbine. This is further emphasized by the fact that all test subjects had previously received 12 hours of instruction on the M1 Carbine while undergoing basic combat training.

Test No. 3. Marksmanship Ability, Known Distance.

Purpose: To compare the ability of ARVN soldiers to deliver accurate semi-automatic and automatic fire on targets at known ranges using the AR-15 and the M2 Carbine.

Method:

a. Each group of test subjects received 10 hours of preliminary marksmanship training on their respective weapon. Upon completion of formal instruction, zeroing of weapons and practice firing at 26, 100 and 200 meters, each group fired a qualification course for test purposes. Each test participant completed this qualification course with both the AR-15 and M2 Carbine.

b. In semi-automatic fire, the course fired for the test was the standard ARVN M1 rifle qualification course. The scores obtained by the test subject with both weapons in this firing were compared with each other and with previous scores fired by the test subjects in qualifying with the M1 Rifle while undergoing Basic and Advanced Individual Training.

c. In automatic fire, the test subjects engaged the standard ARVN silhouette target at ranges of 75, 100 and 200 meters. Each individual fired a total of 40 rounds from each range. Scores were computed on the basis of 5 points per target hit and an average of 50% hits was used as the basis for qualification.

d. Throughout all firing, stoppages or malfunctions due to mechanical failures were noted and recorded.

e. Throughout all firing, observations concerning the adequacy of safety features and the ARVN soldier's ability to understand them were recorded.

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CONFIDENTIAL**Results:**

	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M2 Carbine</u>	<u>M1 Rifle</u>
Semi-automatic:			
Percent qualified	26%	27%	15%
Automatic:			
Percent qualified	71%	7%	

Analysis:

a. The ability of the ARVN soldier to deliver accurate semi-automatic fire on targets of known range with the AR-15 and the M2 Carbine is comparable. Test participants, as a group, fired a higher percentage of qualifying scores with both the AR-15 and M2 Carbine than they had previously fired with the M1 Rifle.

b. The ARVN soldier's ability to deliver accurate automatic fire on targets of known range is far greater with the AR-15 rifle than with the M2 Carbine.

Test No. 4. Marksmanship Ability, Unknown Distance.

Purpose: To compare the ARVN soldier's ability to deliver accurate semi-automatic and automatic fire on targets of unknown range using the AR-15 Rifle and the M2 Carbine.

Method:

a. The standard ARVN Transition firing course was used for this test.

b. Semi-automatic fire. Each man received 40 rounds to engage 20 targets at varying ranges from 50 to 250 meters. For a first round hit, he was awarded 10 points. For a second round hit, he was awarded 5 points. Qualification score for the course was 100 points.

c. Automatic Fire. Each man received 80 rounds to engage 20 targets in short bursts. Targets were located at varying ranges from 50 to 250 meters. Scores were computed on the basis of 5 points per target hit. Qualification score for the course was 100 points.

d. Throughout all firing, stoppages or malfunctions due to mechanical failures were noted and recorded.

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e. Throughout all firing, observations concerning the adequacy of safety features and the ARVN soldier's ability to understand them were recorded.

Results:

	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M2 Carbine</u>
Semi-automatic run:		
Percent qualified	23%	22%
Automatic run:		
Percent qualified	23%	15%

Analysis:

a. The ARVN soldier's ability to deliver accurate semi-automatic fire on targets of unknown range using the AR-15 and the M2 Carbine is comparable.

b. The ARVN soldier's ability to deliver accurate automatic fire on targets of unknown range is greater with the AR-15 than with the M2 Carbine.

Test No. 5. Comparative Ruggedness and Durability.

Purpose: To compare the ruggedness and durability of the AR-15 Rifle and the M2 Carbine.

Method:

a. Concurrent with all other testing, observations concerning the ruggedness and durability of each weapon were recorded. During all firing exercises, any stoppage or malfunction of either weapon caused by mechanical failure was noted and recorded.

b. Fifty AR-15 Rifles and fifty M2 Carbines were each run through the standard ARVN Bayonet Assault Course twice. At the completion of the course, the weapons were inspected and "dry fired". Any deficiencies noted were recorded.

c. Fifty AR-15 Rifles and fifty M2 Carbines were each run through the standard ARVN Infiltration Course twice. At the completion of the course, the weapons were inspected and "dry fired". Any deficiencies noted were recorded.

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Results:

a. After the first week of firing, seven M2 Carbines were eliminated from the test. Six of these would not fire automatically because of defective disconnecter springs; the other would not fire at all because of a broken disconnecter pin. In contrast, all AR-15's functioned properly throughout the entire test period.

b. After negotiating the Bayonet Assault Course the second time, two M2 Carbines were eliminated from the test because of broken stocks. No AR-15 Rifles were damaged.

c. Both the M2 Carbine and the AR-15 were carried through the Infiltration Course twice without adverse effect.

Analysis:

a. The AR-15 is considered to be more rugged and durable than the M2 Carbine under conditions which require prolonged firing.

b. The AR-15 will stand up to rough handling normally encountered in combat situations better than the M2 Carbine.

Test No. 6. Comparison of the Adequacy of Safety Features.

Purpose: To compare the adequacy of the safety features of the AR-15 Rifle and the M2 Carbine with respect to their function and location and the ARVN soldier's ability to understand them.

Method:

a. Concurrent with all firing and tests in which ARVN soldiers handled the AR-15 and M2 Carbine, test committee cadre made observations concerning the adequacy of the safety features with respect to their function and location and the soldier's ability to understand them.

Results:

a. No misfires occurred throughout the firing that were attributable to improper functioning of the safety mechanism on either the AR-15 or the M2 Carbine.

b. The ARVN soldiers had no difficulty in understanding the function and operation of the safety mechanisms on either weapon.

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Analysis:

a. The safety features on the AR-15 and the M2 Carbine are considered comparable with regard to function and the ARVN soldier's ability to understand them.

b. The location of a single selector switch which combines the functions of safety selector and rate of fire selector, on the left side of the receiver where it is easily accessible to the thumb, enables the ARVN soldier to get the first round off faster with the AR-15 than he can with the M2 Carbine. With the M2 Carbine, he must manipulate the safety selector with his trigger finger, then return it to the trigger to fire. With the AR-15 he can keep his finger on the trigger while manipulating the safety selector with his thumb.

Test No. 7. Effects of Open Storage in a Tropical Environment.

Purpose: To determine the effects of open storage in a tropical climate on the AR-15 Rifle and the M2 Carbine and compare the results of such storage on each weapon.

Method:

a. Two AR-15 Rifles and two M2 Carbines were stored in the open for a period of two weeks without any care or maintenance. At the end of the storage, the weapons were examined and pertinent observations recorded.

Results:

a. M2 Carbines:

1. Because of rust and sand which had collected in the receivers, operating handles on both weapons could not be operated manually and force was required to open the bolts.
2. The operating slide stops would not function properly because sand and grit had fouled the operating slide stop springs.
3. Both magazines were rusty and had collected enough sand to prevent them from operating properly without first being thoroughly cleaned.
4. The chambers and bores of both weapons were rusty.

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5. The rear sights on both weapons could not be adjusted for windage due to the collection of rust and grit on the windage screws.

6. Approximately twenty minutes were required to clean each weapon before test personnel considered it safe to fire.

b. AR-15 Rifles:

1. The charging handles on both weapons were difficult to operate because sand had collected within the receiver.

2. The bolt and bolt carriers of both weapons were rusty.

3. The chambers and bores of both weapons were rusty.

4. Approximately five minutes were required to clean each weapon before test personnel considered them safe to fire.

Analysis: The AR-15 Rifle, because it has fewer moving parts, will function more readily than the M2 Carbine after extended periods of storage in the open under tropical conditions.

Test No. 8. Brush Penetration.

Purpose: To determine whether dense brush and undergrowth affects the trajectory of the AR-15 bullet and to compare its ability to penetrate heavy foliage with that of the M2 Carbine.

Method:

a. Silhouette targets were positioned behind dense underbrush which generally consisted of bamboo saplings, bush, grass and vines. From a distance of 15 meters, both the AR-15 Rifle and the M2 Carbine were fired at the targets.

b. The distance was then increased to 50 meters and the targets were fired upon again. (Beyond 50 meters it was impossible to distinguish a target, so this was considered an acceptable maximum distance for the test).

c. Procedures a and b above were repeated several times with foliage of varying density.

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<u>Results:</u>			<u>No. of hits</u>	
<u>Type of Underbrush</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>No. of rounds fired</u>	<u>AR-15</u>	<u>M2</u>
Light underbrush	15 meters	6	6	6
Moderate underbrush & bamboo thicket	15 meters	6	6	6
Heavy underbrush & bamboo thicket interwoven with vines	15 meters	6	6	6
Light underbrush	50 meters	6	6	6
Moderate underbrush & bamboo thicket	50 meters	6	6	8
Heavy underbrush & bamboo thicket interwoven with vines	50 meters	6	6	5

Analysis:

a. The trajectory of the AR-15 bullet is not significantly affected when fired through dense underbrush at ranges up to 50 meters.

b. The AR-15 round will penetrate jungle undergrowth equally as well as the M2 Carbine round at ranges up to 50 meters.

Test No. 9. Troop Preference Poll.

Purpose: To obtain subjective data concerning the ARVN soldier's individual preference between the AR-15 Rifle and the M2 Carbine.

Method: Upon completion of all tests by participating personnel, each individual present for duty (158) was questioned with regard to preference between the two weapons.

Results:

a. Thought the AR-15 had the best "feel"	129	
Thought the M2 Carbine had the best "feel"		29

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b.	Thought the AR-15 had the best sight	66	92
	Thought the M2 Carbine had the best sight		
c.	Thought the AR-15 would stand up best under combat conditions	107	51
	Thought the M2 Carbine would stand up best under combat conditions		
d.	Preferred the AR-15 grip	129	29
	Preferred M2 Carbine grip		
e.	Thought AR-15 easier to load	120	38
	Thought M2 Carbine easier to load		
f.	Thought AR-15 easier to get ready to use	81	77
	Thought M2 Carbine easier to get ready to use		
g.	Thought AR-15 easier to disassemble	140	18
	Thought M2 Carbine easier to disassemble		
h.	Liked the AR-15 better from recoil standpoint	106	52
	Liked M2 Carbine better from recoil standpoint		
i.	Thought AR-15 easier to get back on target after firing a round	117	41
	Thought M2 Carbine easier to get back on target after firing a round		
j.	Thought AR-15 more dependable	107	51
	Thought M2 Carbine more dependable		
k.	Thought AR-15 best all around weapon for Infantry use	100	58
	Thought M2 Carbine best all around weapon for Infantry use		
l.	Thought AR-15 climbed least when fired automatically	117	41
	Thought M2 Carbine climbed least when fired automatically		

ANNEX "B"

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m.	Thought AR-15 more accurate when fired full automatic	136	
	Thought M2 Carbine more accurate when fired full automatic		22
n.	Would prefer AR-15 in combat	130	
	Would prefer M2 Carbine in combat		28

Analysis:

a. The majority of test subjects preferred the AR-15 Rifle to the M2 Carbine in all aspects covered by the poll, except for the sights. Further questioning of the subjects by test committee personnel disclosed that this preference was due to greater familiarity with carbine-type sights, not because of an inability to understand the AR-15 sights. This is not considered a shortcoming of the weapon but a matter of training and familiarization.

CONFIDENTIAL**ANNEX "C"****SUGGESTED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**

<u>DEFICIENCY / SHORTCOMING</u>	<u>SUGGESTED CORRECTIVE ACTION</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
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SECTION I

This section contains deficiencies requiring elimination in order to make the item acceptable for use on a minimum basis.

None

None

None

SECTION II

This section lists those deficiencies and shortcomings in the item which were discovered during test and satisfactorily corrected prior to completion of the test. They no longer represent a defect in the item tested. The correction must be applied to the production model of this item.

None

None

None

SECTION III

This section contains shortcomings which are desired to be corrected as practicable, either concurrent with elimination of deficiencies in Section I, or in production engineering or by product improvement.

1. The upper hand guard is hard to grip when hands are sweaty.

Roughen surface.

Ltr. from OSD/ARPA on 11 Jul 62 states that manufacturer is now moulding "checking" on upper hand guards.

2. The weapon cleaning rod is of minimum length and hard to grip.

Add one (1) additional section and provide "T" shaped handle.

ANNEX "C"**CONFIDENTIAL**

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ANNEX "D"

PHOTOGRAPHS

This Annex contains miscellaneous photographs which visually depict pertinent aspects of the evaluation of the AR-15 conducted in South Vietnam.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

- 1. VN Soldier with AR-15 and M1 Rifle**
- 2. VN Soldier with AR-15 and BAR**
- 3. M2 Carbine and AR-15 Rifle with Accessories**
- 4. VN Soldier with AR-15 and M2 Carbine**
- 5. M2 Carbine and AR-15 Rifle**
- 6. M2 Carbine and AR-15 Rifle "Field Stripped"**
- 7. VC Casualty by AR-15 - 150 Meters**
- 8. VC Casualty By AR-15 - 15 Meters**

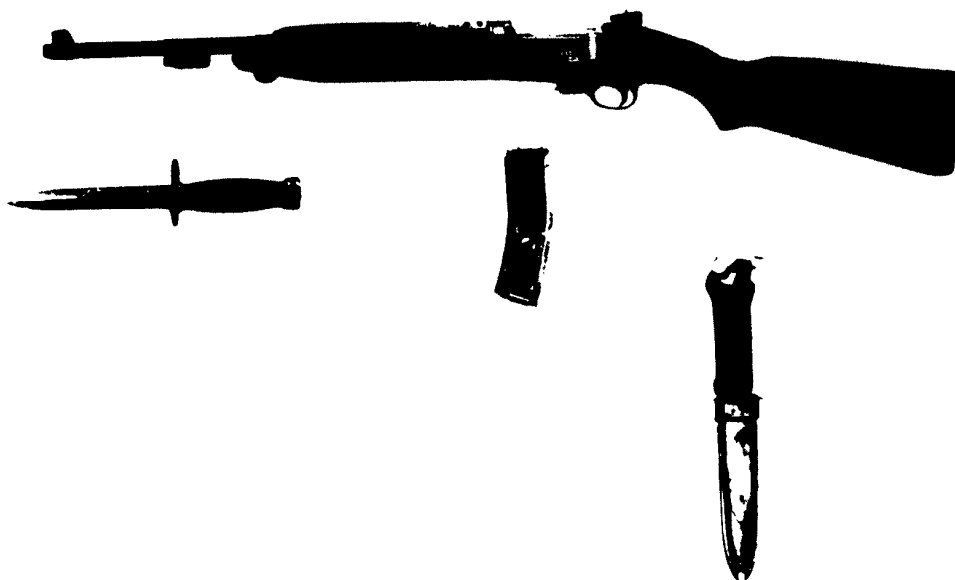
ANNEX "D"

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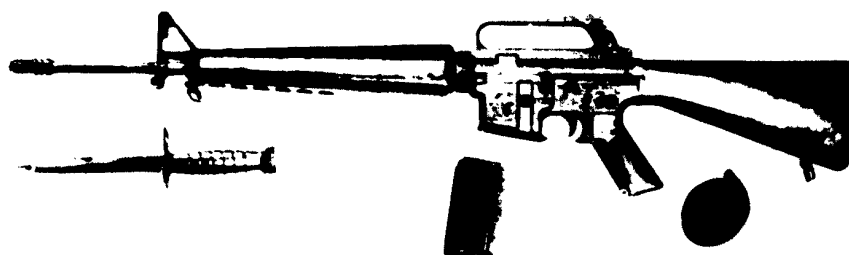


VN Soldier with M1 rifle.

VN Soldier with AR-15.



Remington-Union Model 760, .30, 12, w/standard accessories



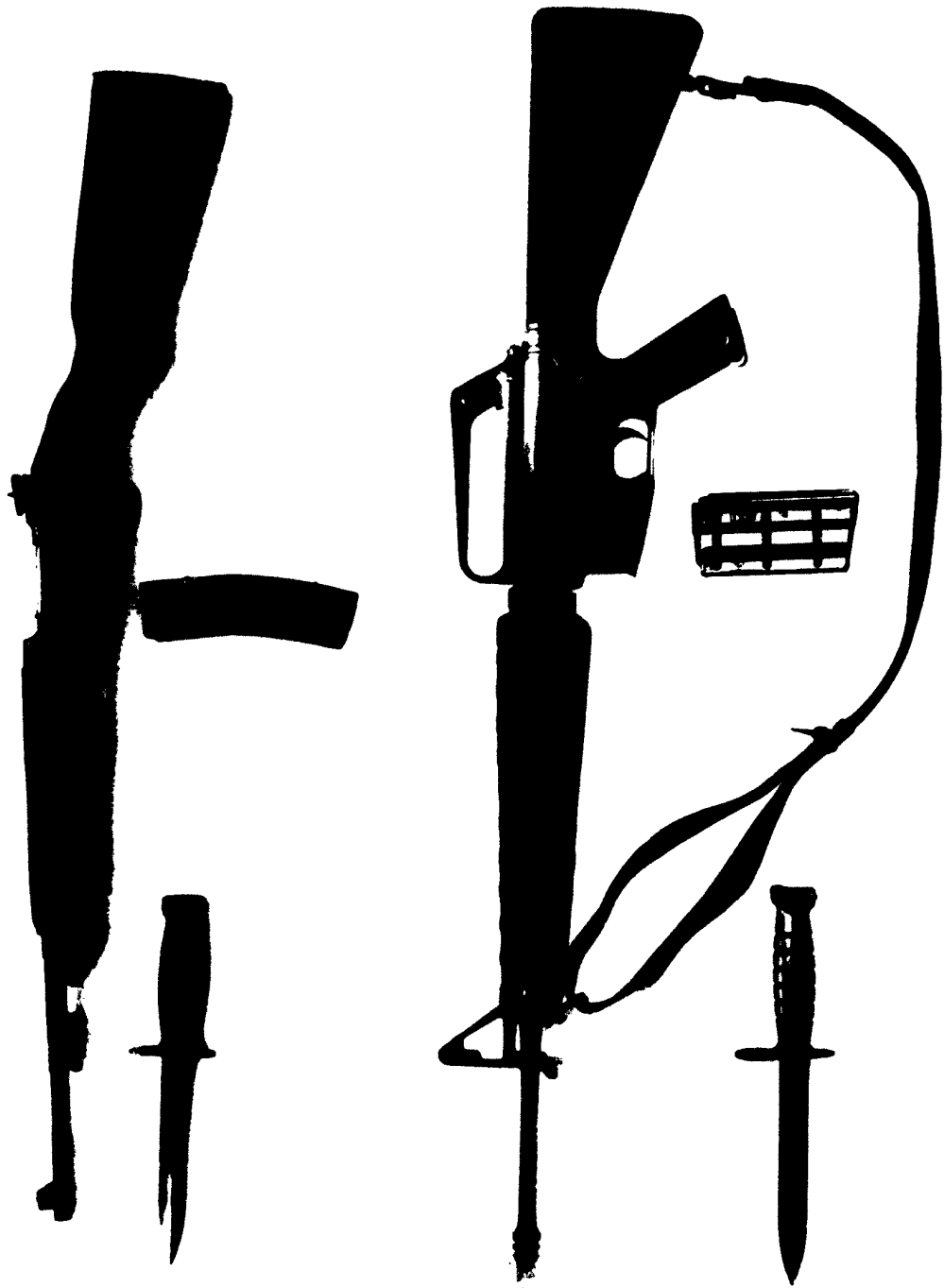
Remington-Union Model 760, .30, 12, w/standard accessories.



Assault Position with Carbine.

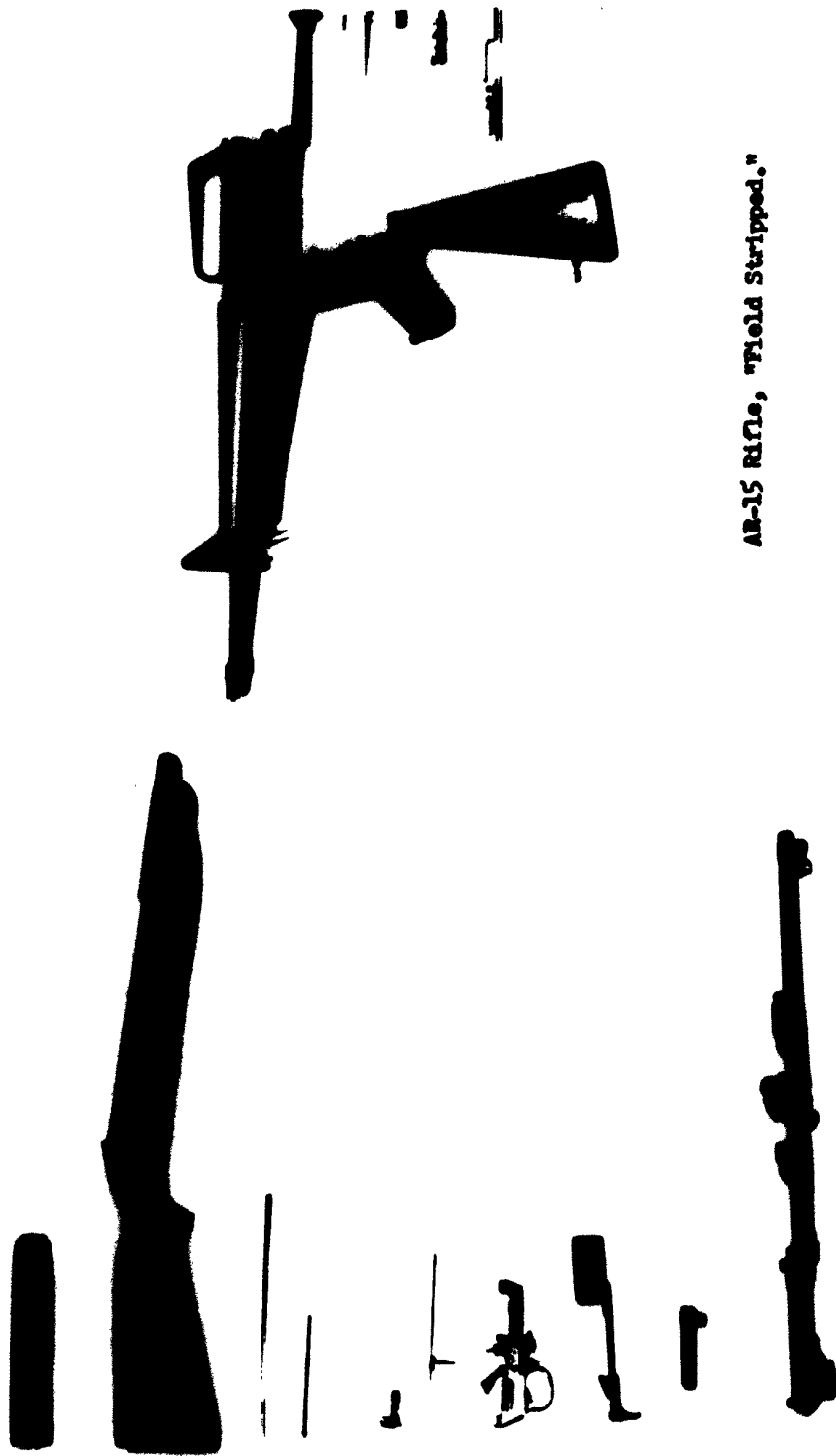


Assault Position with AR-15.



TOP: M2 CARBINE w/ BAYONET, 30 RD MAGAZINE
BOTTOM: AR-15 w/ 30 RD MAGAZINE

EXHIBIT 100, ANGELA M. P.



AR-15 Rifle, "Field Stripped."

M2 Carbine, "Field Stripped."

PHOTOGRAPH 6, ANNEX "D"